सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2-2402

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 02

B

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. सत्ता के विभाजन का कौन-सा रूप संघीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच अधिकार और उत्तरदायित्व के विभाजन की विशेषता है, जिसमें सरकार के प्रत्येक स्तर का अपना विशिष्ट क्षेत्र होता है?

(a) एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली
(b) संघवाद
(c) अधिनायकवाद
(d) समूह शासन

2. अनुसूचित भाषाओं के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इन्हें भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के तहत मान्यता दी गई है।
2. अंग्रेज़ी को कुल 22 भाषाओं में से एक अनुसूचित भाषा के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है।
3. बोडो, डोगरी, मैथिली और संथाली इस सूची में शामिल की गई नवीनतम भाषाएँ हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नही

3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जहाँ सामाजिक अंतर अतिव्यापित होते हैं वहाँ सामाजिक विभाजन होता है।
2. यह संभव है कि एक व्यक्ति की कई पहचान हो।
3. सिर्फ भारत जैसे बड़े देशों में ही सामाजिक विभाजन होते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नही

4. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
भारत के राज्यों के लिये कोई आधिकारिक धर्म नहीं है।

कथन-II:
भारतीय संविधान धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव पर प्रतिबंध लगाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

5. सांप्रदायिक राजनीति के अर्थ के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक धर्म को दूसरे धर्म से श्रेष्ठ होने की भावना को बढ़ावा देता है।
2. विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग समान नागरिक के रूप में सद्भाव के साथ रह सकते हैं।
3. किसी विशेष धर्म के अनुयायी एक समुदाय का गठन करते हैं।
4. एक धार्मिक समूह का दूसरे पर प्रभुत्व स्थापित करने के लिये राज्य की शक्ति का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

6. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लोकतंत्र जन-संघर्षों से विकसित होता है।
2. लोकतांत्रिक संघर्ष का समाधान जन लामबंदी से होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

7. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चुनाव लड़ना
2. जनमत-निर्माण
3. सरकार बनाना और चलाना
4. विपक्षी दलों की भमिूका

लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दल द्वारा उपर्युक्त में से कितने कार्य किये जाते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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1. Which form of power sharing is characterized by the division of power between the central government and the state governments, where each level of government has its own sphere of authority and responsibility?

(a) Unitarism
(b) Federalism
(c) Autocracy
(d) Oligarchy

2. With reference to Scheduled Languages, consider the following statements:

1. They are recognized under Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
2. English is recognized as one of the schedule languages amongst a total of 22 languages.
3. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali are the latest additions to this list.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Social divisions can take place when social differences overlap.
2. It is possible that a person can have multiple identities.
3. Social divisions exist only in big countries like India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

4. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
There is no official religion for the Indian state.
Statement-II:
The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

5. With reference to the meaning of communal politics, consider the following statements:

1. One religion is superior to that of others.
2. People of different religions can live in harmony as equal citizens.
3. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
4. State power can be used to establish domination of one religious group over others.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

6. Consider the following statements:

1. Democracy evolves through popular struggles.
2. Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following particulars:

1. Contest elections
2. Shape public opinion
3. Form and run government
4. Role of opposition

How many of the above functions are performed by the political party in a democracy?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक दल ***नहीं*** है?

(a) भारतीय जनता पार्टी
(b) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस
(c) आम आदमी पार्टी
(d) अखिल भारतीय तृणमूल कॉन्ग्रेस

9. यदि एक 13 वर्ष का बच्चा कालीन बनाने वाले कारखाने में कार्य कर रहा है, तो इस स्थिति में निम्नलिखित में से किस मूल अधिकार का उल्लंघन हो रहा है?

(a) समानता का अधिकार
(b) स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
(c) शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार
(d) संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार

10. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरकार का चयन करना
2. सरकार को नियंत्रित, मार्गदर्शित एवं सूचित करना
3. विधि निर्माण

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कार्य भारत की संसद द्वारा किये जाते हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

11. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. दंड विधि किसी व्यक्ति के अधिकारों की किसी भी तरह की हानि या क्षति से संबंधित है।
2. सिविल विधि ऐसे आचरण या कृत्यों से संबंधित है जिन्हें विधि अपराध के रूप में परिभाषित करती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

12. ओल्गा टेलिस बनाम बॉम्बे म्युनिसिपल कॉर्पोरेशन का मामला संबंधित है

(a) जीवन के अधिकार के भाग के रूप में जीविकोपार्जन के अधिकार को मान्यता।
(b) समानता के अधिकार के तहत अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन।
(c) वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता उचित प्रतिबंधों के अधीन है।
(d) संवैधानिक उपचारों के अधिकार के हिस्से के रूप में 'सुने जाने का अधिकार (लोकस स्टैंडी)' में छूट।

13. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. धर्म
2. मूलवंश
3. जाति
4. लिंग
5. जन्म स्थान
6. योग्यता

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 के तहत उपर्युक्त में से कितने प्रकार के भेदभाव निषिद्ध हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* केवल पाँच

14. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
सरकार का लोकतांत्रिक स्वरूप निर्णय लेने की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करता है।
कथन-II:
लोकतांत्रिक सरकार एक बेहतर सरकार होती है क्योंकि यह सरकार का अधिक उत्तरदायी स्वरूप होती है।
उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

15. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. रंगभेद (Apartheid) लैटिन अमेरिका की असामान्य/विशिष्ट व्यवस्था का नाम था।
2. रंगभेद प्रणाली विशेष रूप से अश्वेतों के लिये दमनकारी थी।
3. महात्मा गांधी ने रंगभेद विरोधी आंदोलनों की नींव रखी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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8. Which of the following is ***not*** a national political party?

(a) Bhartiya Janta Party
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Aam Aadmi Party
(d) All India Trinamool Congress

9. If a 13-year-old child is working in a carpets manufacturing factory, which of the following fundamental rights is being violated in this situation?

(a) Right to Equality
(b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right against Exploitation
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

10. Consider the following particulars:

1. To select the National Government
2. To control, guide and inform the Government
3. Law-Making

How many of the above functions are performed by the Parliament of India?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

11. Consider the following statements:

1. Criminal law deals with any harm or injury to the rights of individuals.
2. Civil law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

12. The case of Olga Tellis Versus Bombay Municipal Corporation is associated with

(a) recognition of the Right to Livelihood as part of Right to Life.
(b) abolition of untouchability as part of Right to Equality.
(c) freedom of speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions.
(d) relaxation of 'locus standi' as part of Right to constitutional remedies.

13. Consider the following:

1. Religion 2. Race
3. Caste 4. Sex
5. Place of birth 6. Merit

How many of the above forms of discrimination are prohibited under article 15 of the Indian constitution?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* Only five

14. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
The Democratic form of government improves the quality of decision making.
Statement-II:
A democratic government is a better government because it is more accountable form of government.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Apartheid was the name of system unique to the Latin America.
2. The Apartheid system was particularly oppressive to the blacks.
3. Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation of Anti-Apartheid movements.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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16. वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल (FATF) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह वैश्विक धन-शोधन और आतंकवादी वित्तपोषण निगरानीकर्त्ता संस्था है।
2. इसकी स्थापना G7 समूह के देशों की पहल से की गई थी।
3. इसका सचिवालय पेरिस में आर्थिक सहयोग और विकास संगठन (OECD) मुख्यालय में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

17. कभी-कभी समाचारों में करिश गैस क्षेत्र का उल्लेख मिलता है, यह संबंधित है

(a) मिस्र से
(b) इज़रायल से
(c) जॉर्डन से
(d) लेबनान से

18. राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर (NPR) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक डेटाबेस है जिसमें देश के सभी सामान्य निवासियों, भारतीय नागरिकों और विदेशी नागरिकों दोनों की सूची शामिल है।
2. भारत के प्रत्येक सामान्य निवासी के लिये NPR में पंजीकरण कराना स्वैच्छिक है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

19. निजी सदस्य विधेयक के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे सत्तारूढ़ सरकार के अतिरिक्त संसद के किसी भी सदस्य द्वारा पेश किया जाता है।
2. इसे संसद में पेश करने के लिये एक माह के नोटिस की आवश्यकता होती है।
3. इसके कानून बनने की संभावना बहुत सीमित है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

20. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संवैधानिक संशोधनों का न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन।
2. संसद और राज्य विधानसभाओं और अधीनस्थ विधानों का न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन।
3. संघ एवं राज्य प्राधिकरणों की प्रशासनिक कार्रवाई का न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने प्रवर न्यायालयों (मुख्य रूप से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय) के न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन के दायरे में हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

21. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जैव-विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के तहत केंद्र सरकार महत्त्वपूर्ण जैव-विविधता क्षेत्रों को जैव-विविधता विरासत स्थल (Biodiversity Heritage Site–BHS) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।
2. BHS का निर्माण स्थानीय समुदायों के उपयोग के रूप में प्रचलित प्रथाओं पर सख्त प्रतिबंध लगाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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16. With reference to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), consider the following statements:

1. It is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog.
2. It was established by the initiative of G7 group of Countries.
3. Its secretariat is located at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), headquartered in Paris.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

17. The Karish gas field is sometimes mentioned in news in reference to

(a) Egypt
(b) Israel
(c) Jordan
(d) Lebanon

18. Consider the following statements with reference to National Population Register (NPR):

1. It is a database containing a list of all usual residents both Indian citizens as well as a foreign citizen of the country.
2. It is voluntary for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

19. With reference to private member's bill, consider the following statements:

1. It is introduced by any member of Parliament other than the ruling government.
2. Its introduction in Parliament requires one month's notice.
3. It has a very limited chance of becoming law.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

20. Consider the following:

1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and state legislatures and subordinate legislations.
3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State authorities.

How many of the given above are under the ambit of Judicial review by the higher courts?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

21. Consider the following statements:

1. Under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 the Central government notifies important biodiversity areas as Biodiversity Heritage Site (BHS).
2. Creation of BHS puts strict restrictions on prevailing practices as usages of local communities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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22. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क कन्वेंशन (UNFCCC) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

भारत ने मिस्र के शर्म-अल शेख में आयोजित कॉन्फ्रेंस ऑफ पार्टीज़ (COP) 27 में अपने नेट जीरो लक्ष्य 2070 की घोषणा की।

कथन-II:

भारत ने COP-27 में अपनी "दीर्घावधि-कम उत्सर्जन विकास रणनीति" (LT-LEDS) प्रस्तुत की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं, और कथन-II कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

23. 'ग्लोबल स्टॉकटेक' निम्नलिखित में से किसके संदर्भ में समाचारों में था?

(a) जलवायु लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में वैश्विक स्तर पर जलवायु कार्रवाई की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करना।

(b) विकासशील देशों में जलवायु अनुकूलन परियोजनाओं के लिये धन आवंटित करना।

(c) विश्व भर में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।

(d) एकल स्वामित्व वाले उद्योगों के लिये उत्सर्जन में कमी के लक्ष्य स्थापित करना।

24. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जलवायु और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा संकटों से निपटने के लिये अपतटीय पवन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (IRENA) द्वारा ग्लोबल ऑफशोर विंड एलायंस (GOWA) की स्थापना की गई थी।
2. जल निकायों पर पवन की गति अधिक होती है और दिशा में एक समान होती है। परिणामस्वरूप, अपतटीय पवन क्षेत्र प्रति अधिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिक विद्युत उत्पन्न करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

25. जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रदर्शन सूचकांक (CCPI) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. CCPI 2023 में भारत को 8वाँ स्थान दिया गया है, जो वर्ष 2022 में उसकी रैंक से दो स्थान बेहतर है।
2. यह जर्मनवॉच, न्यू क्लाइमेट इंस्टीट्यूट और क्लाइमेट एक्शन नेटवर्क द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष प्रकाशित किया जाता है।
3. कोई भी देश सूचकांक में पहले तीन समग्र स्थानों पर नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

26. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में आने वाले चक्रवातों के नामकरण में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश योगदान देता है?

1. बांग्लादेश
2. म्याँमार
3. भारत
4. सोमालिया
5. इंडोनेशिया
6. श्रीलंका

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) केवल 1, 2 और 3 *(b)* केवल 1, 2, 3 और 6

(c) केवल 1, 3, 5 और 6 *(d)* केवल 1, 2, 4 और 6

27. ओलिव रिडले कछुओं के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सभी समुद्री कछुओं की तरह ये भी समुद्री सरीसृप हैं।
2. ये विश्व में पाए जाने वाले सभी समुद्री कछुओं में सबसे छोटे और सबसे प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाने वाले कछुए हैं।
3. वे अपने अनूठे सामूहिक घोंसले (Mass Nesting) के लिये जाने जाते हैं जिन्हें अरीबदा (Arribada) कहा जाता है जो केवल भारत में ही देखा जाता है।
4. अरीबदा (Arribada) घोंसला बनाने का व्यवहार केवल समुद्री कछुओं की इसी प्रजाति में पाया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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22. With reference to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

India announced its Net Zero Target of 2070 at Conference of Parties (COP) 27 held at Sharm-al Sheikh, Egypt.

Statement-II:

India submitted its first Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon Development (LT-LEDS) at COP27.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

23. 'Global Stocktake' was in news with reference to which of the following?

(a) To evaluate the progress on climate action at the global level in achieving climate goals.

(b) To allocate funding for climate adaptation projects in developing nations.

(c) To promote the use of renewable energy sources worldwide.

(d) To establish emissions reduction targets for individual industries.

24. Consider the following statements:

1. Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA) was established by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to ramp up offshore wind to tackle the climate and energy security crises.
2. Wind speed over water bodies is high and is consistent in direction. As a result, offshore wind farms generate more electricity per installed capacity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

25. Consider the following statements about Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI):

1. India has been ranked 8th in the CCPI 2023, two spots better than its rank in 2022.
2. It is published by Germanwatch, the New Climate Institute and the Climate Action Network annually.
3. None of the countries occupy the first three overall positions in the Index.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

26. Which of the following countries contribute to naming of cyclones occurring in the Indian ocean region?

1. Bangladesh
2. Myanmar
3. India
4. Somalia
5. Indonesia
6. Srilanka

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only *(b)* 1, 2, 3 and 6 only

(c) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only *(d)* 1, 2, 4 and 6 only

27. With reference to Olive Ridley Turtles, consider the following statements:

1. Like all sea turtles, they are marine reptiles.
2. They are smallest and most abundant of all sea turtles found in the world.
3. They are known for their unique mass nesting called Arribada which is seen only in India.
4. Arribada nesting behaviour is found only in this species of sea turtles.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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28. भारत में जीव मंडल निचय (आरक्षित क्षेत्र) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

1. भारत में वर्तमान में 18 अधिसूचित जीव मंडल निचय (आरक्षित क्षेत्र) हैं जिनमें से 12 यूनेस्को द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।
2. सबसे बड़ा जीव मंडल निचय (आरक्षित क्षेत्र) गुजरात में कच्छ की खाड़ी है और सबसे छोटा असम में डिब्रू-साईकोवा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

29. संविधान सभा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संविधान सभा के सदस्यों का चुनाव सार्वभौमिक मताधिकार द्वारा किया गया था।
2. संविधान सभा में अनुसूचित जाति (SC) का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

30. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

	प्रावधान		*गृहीत*
1.	फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट प्रणाली	:	ब्रिटिश संविधान
2.	स्वतंत्रता, समानता और बंधुत्व के सिद्धांत	:	फ्राँस का संविधान
3	न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन की शक्ति	:	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका का संविधान
4.	सरकार का अर्द्ध-संघीय स्वरूप	:	कनाडा का संविधान

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म
(d) सभी चारों युग्म

31. पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उन्होंने एनी बेसेंट द्वारा शुरू की गई होम रूल लीग में भाग नहीं लिया।
2. उन्होंने वर्ष 1931 में कॉन्ग्रेस के कराची अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की एवं वर्ष 1929-31 में मूल अधिकार तथा आर्थिक नीति नामक प्रस्ताव का मसौदा तैयार किया।
3. उन्होंने "विश्व इतिहास की झलक" नामक पुस्तक लिखी।
4. उन्होंने संविधान सभा की संघ संविधान समिति की अध्यक्षता की।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

32. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सराईघाट का युद्ध वर्ष 1671 में अहोम साम्राज्य और मुगलों के बीच लड़ा गया था।
2. अहोमों ने भुइयाँ (ज़मींदारों) की पुरानी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का उन्मूलन कर एक नए राज्य की स्थापना की।
3. रज़ाकार अहोम साम्राज्य की मुख्य सेना थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

33. निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'वहदत अल-वुजुद' (एकेश्वरवाद) पर ज़ोर दिया?

(a) सुहरावर्दी सिलसिला
(b) नक्शबंदी सिलसिला
(c) कादिरिया सिलसिला
(d) चिश्ती सिलसिला

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28. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Biosphere Reserves in India?

1. India at present has 18 notified biosphere reserves out of which 12 are recognised by UNESCO.
2. The largest biosphere reserve is the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat, and the smallest is Dibru-Saikhowa in Assam.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

29. With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The members of the Assembly were elected by the universal suffrage.
2. The Assembly had no representation from the Scheduled castes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Consider the following pairs:

	Provisions		*Borrowed*
1.	First Past the Post System	:	British Constitution
2.	Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity	:	French Constitution
3.	Power of Judicial Review	:	United States Constitution
4.	A quasi-federal form of government	:	Canadian Constitution

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs
(d) All four pairs

31. With reference to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, consider the following statements:

1. He did not participate in the Home Rule League started by Annie Besant.
2. He presided the Karachi Session of INC in 1931 and drafted the resolution called Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy in 1929-31.
3. He wrote the book "Glimpses of World History".
4. The Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by him.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

32. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements:

1. The Battle of Saraighat was fought between the Ahom Kingdom and the Mughals in 1671.
2. Ahoms created a new state by suppressing the older political system of the bhuiyans (landlords).
3. The Razakars were the main army of the Ahom Kingdom.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

33. Which one of the following emphasised on 'Waḥdat al-Wujūd' (Unity of being)?

(a) Surhrawardi Silsilah
(b) Naqshbandi Silsilah
(c) Qadiriyya Silsilah
(d) Chisti Silsilah

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34. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. झाँसी
2. सतारा
3. संबलपुर
4. नागपुर

व्यपगत के सिद्धांत की नीति के माध्यम से इन राज्यों के विलय का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम क्या है?

(a) 2-3-1-4
(b) 4-1-3-2
(c) 2-4-1-3
(d) 3-4-1-2

35. बिरसा मुंडा के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
उन्होंने ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा थोपी गई सामंती राज्य व्यवस्था के खिलाफ उल्गुलान मुंडा विद्रोह का नेतृत्व किया।

कथन-II:
जनजातीय शोषण और भेदभाव के विरुद्ध उनके संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप ही वर्ष 1908 में छोटानागपुर काश्तकारी अधिनियम पारित हुआ।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

36. प्राचीन भारत के संदर्भ में, ताम्रलिप्ति, माणिकपटना, चेलितालो, पालूर और पिथुंडा प्रसिद्ध थे

(a) राजधानी शहर के रूप में
(b) बंदरगाह के रूप में
(c) लोहा एवं इस्पात निर्माण केंद्र के रूप में
(d) जैन तीर्थंकरों के मंदिर के रूप में

37. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

संस्थापक		*महिला संगठन*
1. सरला देवी चौधरानी	:	भारत स्त्री महामंडल
2. पंडिता रमाबाई सरस्वती	:	आर्य महिला समाज
3. इलाबेन भट्ट	:	स्व-रोज़गार महिला संघ (SEWA)

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

38. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन पद 'फिनफ्लुएंसरर्स' को सर्वोत्तम अर्थ में वर्णित करता है?

(a) सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर ऐसे लोग जो मुद्रा एवं शेयरों में निवेश के संदर्भ में परामर्श देते हैं।
(b) मत्स्यन की सतत् प्रथाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु गैर-लाभकारी संगठनों में कार्यरत लोग।
(c) ऐसे कार्यकर्त्ता जो शार्क मत्स्यन का विरोध कर रहे हैं।
(d) ललित कला और संस्कृति के विशेषज्ञ।

39. भारत में प्रचलित चुनावी प्रणालियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट प्रणाली (FPTP) में, विजयी प्रत्याशी को बहुमत प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
2. राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के लिये FPTP प्रणाली संविधान द्वारा निर्धारित है।
3. भारत द्वारा किसी भी पद के लिये समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रणाली नहीं अपनाई जाती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही ***नहीं*** हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) 1, 2 और 3

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34. Consider the following:

1. Jhansi
2. Satara
3. Sambalpur
4. Nagpur

What is the correct chronological order of the annexation of these states through the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?

(a) 2-3-1-4
(b) 4-1-3-2
(c) 2-4-1-3
(d) 3-4-1-2

35. With reference to Birsa Munda, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:
He led the Munda Ulgulan against the British government-imposed feudal state system.

Statement-II:
His struggle against the exploitation and discrimination against tribals led to the passing of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

36. With reference to ancient India, Tamralipti, Manikpatna, Chelitalo, Palur and Pithunda were well known as

(a) capital cities
(b) ports
(c) centres of iron-and-steel making
(d) shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

37. Consider the following pairs:

	Founder		*Women's organisations*
1.	Sarla Devi Chaudhurani	:	Bharat Stree Mahamandal
2.	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati	:	Arya Mahila Samaj
3.	Elaben Bhatt	:	Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

38. Which of the following statements best describes the term 'Finfluencers'?

(a) People on social media platforms offering advice about money and investment in stocks.
(b) People working in non- profit organisations to promote sustainable fishing practices.
(c) Activists protesting the shark finning.
(d) Experts in fine arts and culture.

39. With reference to the prevailing electoral systems in India, consider the following statements:

1. In First Past the Post System (FPTP), the winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes.
2. The FPTP system is prescribed by the constitution for the elections of President and Vice-President.
3. The Proportional Representation system is not adopted by India for any of the posts.

Which of the statements given above are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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40. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन 'राष्ट्र' शब्द की सर्वोत्तम व्याख्या करता है?

(a) स्वाधीनता और राज्य का विचार।

(b) एक संस्कृति, एक राज्य जो अतीत और भविष्य में एक साथ अपनेपन की भावना को बढ़ावा देता है।

(c) समान भाषा और धर्म वाले लोगों का समूह।

(d) एक कल्पित समुदाय जो एक क्षेत्र के भीतर साझा विश्वास, समान ऐतिहासिक अतीत और साझा राजनीतिक विचारों द्वारा निर्मित होता है।

41. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 'ग्लोबल पार्टनरशिप ऑन आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस' (GPAI) को G-7 के भीतर विकसित एक विचार की परिणति के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।
2. इसे वर्ष 2020 में पंद्रह सदस्यों के साथ आरंभ किया गया था।
3. भारत GPAI का संस्थापक सदस्य है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

42. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. लोगों में अंधेपन और दृष्टि क्षीणता के मुद्दे पर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये विश्व दृष्टि दिवस मनाया जाता है।
2. वर्ष 2022 का विषय 'लव योर आइज' था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

43. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारतीय क्षेत्रीय नेविगेशन उपग्रह प्रणाली (IRNSS) को भारत के साथ-साथ इसकी सीमा से 1800 किलोमीटर तक फैले क्षेत्र में उपयोगकर्त्ताओं को सटीक वास्तविक समय स्थिति और समय सेवाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
2. नेविगेशन प्रणाली में छह उपग्रह शामिल हैं: तीन तुल्यकाली कक्षा में और तीन भू-तुल्यकाली कक्षा में।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

44. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रारंभ मिशन (Prarambh Mission) का उद्देश्य तीन पेलोड को अंतरिक्ष में ले जाना है, जिसमें 2.5 किलोग्राम का पेलोड भी शामिल है जिसे कई देशों के छात्रों द्वारा विकसित किया गया है।
2. प्रारंभ मिशन और विक्रम-S रॉकेट को हैदराबाद स्थित स्टार्ट-अप द्वारा भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) तथा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अंतरिक्ष संवर्द्धन एवं प्राधिकरण केंद्र (IN-SPACe) के व्यापक समर्थन से विकसित किया गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

45. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जेनोट्रांसप्लांटेशन में मानव प्राप्तकर्त्ताओं में गैर-मानव ऊतकों या अंगों का प्रत्यारोपण शामिल है।
2. जीनोम एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकियों का एक समूह है जो वैज्ञानिकों को किसी जीव के डीऑक्सी-राइबोन्यूक्लिक एसिड (DNA) को बदलने में सक्षम बनाती हैं।
3. सूकर अंग प्राप्ति हेतु प्राइमेट की तुलना में अधिक सुलभ होते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें पालना आसान होता है और यह छह माह में ही वयस्क आकार प्राप्त कर लेते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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40. Which one of the following statements best explains the term 'Nation'?

(a) Idea of self-determination and statehood.

(b) One culture, one state which promotes sense of belongingness together in past and future.

(c) Group of people having common language and religion.

(d) An imagined community held together by shared belief, common historical past and shared political ideas within a territory.

41. Consider the following statements:

1. The Global Partnership in Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) is described as the fruition of an idea developed within the G7.
2. It was launched in 2020, with fifteen members.
3. India is founding member of GPAI.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

42. Consider the following statements:

1. World Sight Day is observed to draw attention to the issue of blindness and vision impairment among people.
2. The theme for 2022 was 'Love your eyes'.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

43. Consider the following statements:

1. Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) is designed to provide accurate real-time positioning and timing services to users in India as well as region extending up to 1800 km from its boundary.
2. Navigation constellation consist of six satellites, three in geostationary orbit and three in geosynchronous orbit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Consider the following statements:

1. The Prarambh mission is aimed at carrying three payloads into space, including a 2.5 kilogram payload that has been developed by students from several countries.
2. The Prarambh mission and the Vikram-S rocket were developed by the Hyderabad-based startup with extensive support from Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

45. Consider the following statements:

1. Xenotransplantation involves the transplantation of nonhuman tissues or organs into human recipients.
2. Genome editing is a group of technologies that give scientists the ability to change an organism's Deoxy-Ribonucleic Acid (DNA).
3. Pigs offer advantages over primates for organ procurements, because they are easier to raise and achieve adult human size in six months.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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46. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत का चंद्र अन्वेषण मिशन वर्ष 2008 में चंद्रयान-1 के साथ शुरू हुआ, जिसका उद्देश्य चंद्रमा का त्रि-आयामी मानचित्रण एवं खनिज मानचित्रण करना था।
2. चंद्रयान-2 में एक ऑर्बिटर, लैंडर और रोवर शामिल थे, जिसका लक्ष्य चंद्रमा के दक्षिणी ध्रुव का अन्वेषण करना था।
3. चंद्रयान-3 के लैंडर विक्रम और रोवर प्रज्ञान पेलोड चंद्रयान-2 मिशन के समान ही हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

47. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद (UNNHRC) एक अंतर-सरकारी निकाय है जो वैश्विक रूप से मानवाधिकारों के प्रचार और संरक्षण को और सुदृढ़ करने के लिये ज़िम्मेदार है।
2. NHRC की स्थापना वर्ष 2006 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा की गई थी।
3. संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार उच्चायुक्त कार्यालय (OHCHR) पेरिस में स्थित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

48. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB), जिसका मुख्यालय मुंबई में है, की स्थापना वर्ष 1986 में गृह मंत्रालय के तहत की गई थी।
2. राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (NCRB) स्थापना राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग और गृह मंत्रालय की टास्क फोर्स (वर्ष 1985) की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

49. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

योजना		*मंत्रालय*
1. किरण	:	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
2. मनोदर्पण	:	अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय
3. सुगम्य भारत अभियान	:	सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) सभी तीन युग्म *(d)* कोई भी युग्म नहीं

50. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

अनुच्छेद		*निदेशक तत्त्व*
1. अनुच्छेद 47	:	लोगों के पोषण स्तर और जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाना और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करना।
2. अनुच्छेद 43A	:	समान न्याय को प्रोत्साहन देना और गरीबों को निशुल्क विधिक सहायता प्रदान करना।
3. अनुच्छेद 40	:	ग्राम पंचायतों को संगठित करना और उन्हें स्वशासन की इकाइयों के रूप में कार्य करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिये आवश्यक शक्तियाँ और अधिकार प्रदान करना
4. अनुच्छेद 45	:	सभी बच्चों को छह वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने तक प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था देखभाल और शिक्षा प्रदान करना।

उपर्युक्त कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म
(d) सभी चार युग्म

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46. Consider the following statements:

1. India's lunar exploration missions began with Chandrayaan-1 in 2008, which aimed to create a three-dimensional atlas of the moon and conduct mineralogical mapping.
2. Chandrayaan-2 consisted of an Orbiter, Lander, and Rover, with the goal of exploring the lunar south pole.
3. The lander Vikram and rover payloads Pragyan of Chandrayaan-3 remain the same as the Chandrayaan-2 mission.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

47. Consider the following statements:

1. United Nation Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter-governmental body responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the world.
2. UNNHRC was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006.
3. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is headquartered in Paris.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

48. Consider the following statements:

1. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), headquartered in Mumbai, was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up based on the recommendations of the National Police Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs Task Force.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Consider the following pairs:

Scheme		*Ministry*
1. KIRAN	:	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
2. Manodarpan	:	Ministry of Minority affairs
3. Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan	:	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None of the pairs

50. Consider the following pairs:

Article		*Directive principle*
1. Article 47	:	To raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of people and to improve public health.
2. Article 43A	:	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. Article 40	:	To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self government
4. Article 45	:	To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pair
(c) Only three pairs
(d) All four pairs

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51. RBI की चलनिधि समायोजन सुविधा (LAF) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. LAF का उपयोग आर्थिक अस्थिरता की अवधि के दौरान किसी भी दीर्घकालिक नकदी की कमी को हल करने में बैंकों की सहायता के लिये किया जाता है।
2. रेपो दर और रिवर्स रेपो दर RBI की चलनिधि समायोजन सुविधा (LAF) के लिये मौद्रिक नीति उपकरण हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

52. वोस्ट्रो खाते के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक घरेलू बैंक में खोला गया एक विदेशी बैंक का खाता है।
2. वोस्ट्रो खाते का प्राथमिक लक्ष्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार और निपटान को सुविधाजनक बनाना है।
3. वोस्ट्रो खाता उस देश की मुद्रा में रखा जाता है जिस देश में पैसा जमा होता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

53. राष्ट्रीय निवेश और अवसंरचना कोष (NIIF) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. NIIF एक सरकार समर्थित इकाई है जिसकी स्थापना देश के बुनियादी ढाँचा क्षेत्र को दीर्घकालिक पूंजी प्रदान करने के लिये की गई है।
2. NIIF में विदेशी निवेशकों का कोई योगदान नहीं है।
3. वर्तमान में NIIF तीन फंडों का कोष है- मास्टर फंड, फंड ऑफ फंड्स और स्ट्रैटेजिक ऑपरचुनिटीज़ फंड।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

54. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
वैश्विक विदेशी मुद्रा बाज़ार के कारोबार में भारतीय रुपए की हिस्सेदारी 1.7% है।

कथन-II:
भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने हेतु धीरे-धीरे मुद्रा अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं और कथन-II कथन-I के लिये सही व्याख्या नहीं है
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

55. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (RRBs) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना वर्ष 1975 में नरसिंहम कार्यकारी समूह की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी।
2. RRBs को अपने कुल ऋण का 95% प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण के रूप में प्रदान करना आवश्यक है।
3. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों की 50:50 हिस्सेदारी है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

56. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक व्यापार रणनीति के रूप में "एलीशोरिंग" (Allyshoring) का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य है?

(a) कच्चे माल और सामान को विशेष रूप से अविश्वसनीय साझेदारों से प्राप्त करना।
(b) भू-राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये ऊर्जा संसाधनों को हथियार बनाना।
(c) उन देशों से दूर व्यापार में विविधता लाना जो भू-राजनीतिक जोखिम पैदा करते हैं।
(d) भू-राजनीतिक खतरा माने जाने वाले देशों पर निर्भरता बढ़ाना।

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51. Consider the following statements with reference to the RBI's Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF):

1. LAF is used to aid banks in resolving any long-term cash shortages during periods of economic instability.
2. Repo rate and Reverse repo rate are the monetary policy tools for Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) of RBI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

52. Consider the following statements with regard to Vostro Account:

1. It is a foreign bank's account held with a domestic bank.
2. The primary goal of the Vostro account is to facilitate international trade and settlements.
3. The Vostro account is held in the currency of the country where the money is deposited.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

53. Consider the following statements with reference to the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF):

1. NIIF is a government-backed entity established to provide long-term capital to the country's infrastructure sector.
2. There is no contribution from foreign investors in the NIIF.
3. Currently NIIF is corpus of three funds the master fund, fund of funds and strategic opportunities funds.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

54. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:
Indian Rupee accounts for 1.7% of global foreign exchange market turnover.

Statement II:
India needs to focus on gradual currency internationalisation to increase share in international trade.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

55. Consider the following statements with reference to Regional Rural Banks:

1. Regional Rural Banks were set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Narasimham Working Group in 1975.
2. The RRBs are required to provide 95% of their total credit as priority sector lending.
3. The central and state governments have 50:50 equity in Regional Rural Banks.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

56. Which of the following is the primary objective of "allyshoring" as a trade strategy?

(a) To source raw materials and goods exclusively from unreliable partners.
(b) To weaponize energy resources for geopolitical leverage.
(c) To diversify trade away from countries that pose geopolitical risks.
(d) To increase dependence on countries considered geopolitical threats.

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57. आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित फसल जीएम सरसों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक शाकनाशी सहिष्णु (HT) सरसों की किस्म है जिसका अर्थ है कि जीएम सरसों की फसल के साथ जड़ी-बूटियाँ और खरपतवार बिल्कुल भी नहीं उगेंगे।
2. इसमें दो विदेशी जीन "बार्नेज" और "बारस्टार" हैं, जो बैसिलस, एमाइलोलिकफेसिएन्स नामक मृदा जीवाणु से अलग किये गए हैं।
3. यह भारत को तेल उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बना सकता है और विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने में मदद कर सकता है।
4. यह उच्च उपज देने वाली वाणिज्यिक सरसों संकर किस्मों के प्रजनन को सक्षम बनाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही है?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

58. वस्त्र "पाटन पटोला" के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे राजस्थान से भौगोलिक संकेतक (Geographical Indication–GI) प्राप्त हुआ।
2. अजंता की गुफाओं की चित्रकारी पटोला की टाई-डाई तकनीक से मिलती जुलती है।
3. इसे टाई डाइंग एवं नॉट डाइंग की एक बहुत ही जटिल और कठिन तकनीक द्वारा बनाया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

59. 'यंग इंडिया' पत्रिका प्रकाशित की गई थी

(a) एनी बेसेंट द्वारा
(b) महात्मा गांधी द्वारा
(c) लाला लाजपत राय द्वारा
(d) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले द्वारा

60. ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसकी आयु 18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक है और जिसे मत देने का अधिकार है, वह ग्राम सभा का सदस्य है।
2. ग्राम सभा वह स्थान है जहाँ ग्राम पंचायत के कार्यों की सभी योजनाएँ लोगों के सामने रखी जाती हैं।
3. ग्राम पंचायत में एक सचिव होता है, जिसे चुनाव के बाद ग्राम सभा अपनी पहली बैठक के दौरान चुनती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

61. आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्ग (EWS) के लिये आरक्षण के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 104वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा अनारक्षित वर्ग के अंतर्गत EWS के लिये 10% पद आरक्षित किये गए।
2. संशोधन द्वारा अनुच्छेद 15(6) समाविष्ट किया गया जो राज्यों को नागरिकों के किसी भी आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्ग के उत्थान के लिये कोई विशेष प्रावधान करने की शक्ति प्रदान करता है।
3. केंद्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों EWS वर्ग के लिये आरक्षण प्रदान कर सकती हैं।
4. निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों सहित अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश के लिये EWS को आरक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है, चाहे वह राज्य द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त हो या गैर सहायता प्राप्त हो।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

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57. Consider the following statements with reference to genetically modified crop GM Mustard:

1. It is an herbicide tolerant (HT) mustard variety which means herbs and weeds will not grow with the GM mustard crop at all.
2. It has two alien genes "barnase" and "barstar", isolated from a soil bacterium called Bacillus, amyloliquefaciens.
3. It can make India self-reliant in oil production and help in saving forex.
4. It enables the breeding of high-yielding commercial mustard hybrids.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

58. Consider the following statements with reference to textile "Patan Patola":

1. It received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag from Rajasthan.
2. Paintings in Ajanta caves resemble the tie-dye technique of patola.
3. It is made by a very intricate and difficult technique of Tie dyeing and Knot dyeing.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

59. The journal 'Young India' was published by

(a) Annie Besant
(b) M.K. Gandhi
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

60. With reference to Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat, consider the following statements:

1. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
2. The Gram Sabha is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
3. The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary, who is elected by Gram Sabha during its first meeting after the election.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

61. With reference to the reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS), consider the following statements:

1. 104th Constitutional Amendment Act reserved 10% seats for EWS from unreserved category.
2. The amendment inserted Article 15(6) empowering states to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens.
3. Both the Union and state government can provide reservations for EWS section.
4. Reservations are provided to EWS for admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

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62. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन I:

नई पेंशन योजना एक भागीदारी योजना है, जहाँ कर्मचारी अपने वेतन से पेंशन कोष में योगदान करते हैं, जिसमें सरकार का भी योगदान होता है।

कथन II:

नई पेंशन योजना में भुगतान अनिश्चित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

63. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

31 अक्तूबर को राष्ट्रीय एकता दिवस घोषित किया गया है।

कथन-II:

इसका उद्देश्य एकता और समाजिक उत्थान के विचारों के प्रति आमजन को जागरुक करना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

64. नौवीं अनुसूची के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका उद्देश्य मूल अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आधार पर कानूनों को चुनौती दिये जाने से संरक्षित करना है।
2. इसे प्रथम संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम, 1951 द्वारा जोड़ा गया था।
3. इस अनुसूची के अंतर्गत सभी कानून न्यायिक समीक्षा से मुक्त हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

65. भारत-ऑस्ट्रेलिया आर्थिक सहयोग एवं व्यापार समझौते (Ind-Aus ECTA) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह हाल के दिनों में किसी विकसित देश के साथ भारत का पहला मुक्त व्यापार समझौता है।
2. इसमें वस्तुओं में व्यापार, उत्पत्ति के नियम, सेवाओं में व्यापार एवं व्यापार में तकनीकी बाधाएँ जैसे क्षेत्र शामिल हैं।
3. स्वच्छता और फाइटोसैनिटरी (पादप स्वच्छता) उपायों को समझौते के दायरे से बाहर रखा गया है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

66. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जिन सभी देशों में संविधान है, वे सभी आवश्यक रूप से लोकतांत्रिक नहीं हैं, किंतु सभी लोकतांत्रिक देशों में एक लिखित संविधान होगा।
2. एक संविधान विश्वास और समन्वय की एक स्थिति उत्पन्न करता है जो विभिन्न प्रकार के नागरिकों के लिये एक साथ रहने हेतु आवश्यक है और यह निर्दिष्ट करता है कि सरकार का गठन कैसे किया जाएगा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

67. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

व्यक्तित्व		*जिसके लिये जाने जाते हैं*
1. सोमनाथ लाहिड़ी	:	आज़ादी के बाद प्रथम मंत्रिमंडल में विधि मंत्री
2. एच.सी. मुखर्जी	:	संविधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष
3. जयपाल सिंह	:	आदिवासी महासभा के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष

उपर्युक्त कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म

(c) सभी तीनों युग्म *(d)* कोई भी युग्म नहीं

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62. Consider the following statements:
Statement I:
The New Pension Scheme is a participatory scheme, where employees contribute to their pension corpus from their salaries, with matching contributions from the government.
Statement II:
In the New Pension Scheme, the payout is uncertain.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

63. Consider the following statements:
Statement I:
31st October is declared as National Unity Day.
Statement II:
It intends to make people aware of the ideas of staying together and uplifting society.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

64. With reference to Ninth Schedule, consider the following statements:

1. It intends to protect laws from being challenged on the grounds of violating fundamental rights.
2. It was added by the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act 1951.
3. All laws placed in this Schedule are immune from judicial scrutiny.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

65. With reference to India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA), consider the following statements:

1. It is India's first Free Trade Agreement with a developed country in recent past.
2. It covers areas like trade in goods, rules of origin, trade in services and technical barriers to trade.
3. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures are excluded from the ambit of the agreement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

66. Consider the following statements:

1. All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic but all countries that are democratic will have a written constitution.
2. A constitution generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together and specifies how the government will be constituted.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

67. Consider the following pairs:

Personality		*Known for*
1. Somnath Lahiri	:	Law minister in first cabinet post independece
2. H.C. Mookherjee	:	Vice-chairperson of the constituent assembly
3. Jaipal Singh	:	Founder president of Adivasi Maha Sabha

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None of the pairs

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68. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1999 में बी.पी. मंडल की अध्यक्षता में द्वितीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी।
2. भारत में आर्थिक रूप से कमज़ोर वर्गों की पहचान करने के लिये मानदंड निर्धारित करने और उनके उत्थान हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की सिफारिश करने के लिये कहा गया था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

69. निम्नलिखित तत्त्वों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उचित दावे
2. विधि द्वारा स्वीकृत
3. समाज द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त
4. सरकार के खिलाफ

उपर्युक्त तत्त्वों में से कितने 'अधिकार' के आवश्यक घटक हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

70. भारत के संविधान के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अनुच्छेद 330 लोकसभा में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये सीटें आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान करता है।
2. अनुच्छेद 331 राज्यसभा में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये सीटें आरक्षित करने का प्रावधान करता है।
3. राज्यसभा को भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग के परामर्श से केवल राष्ट्रपति द्वारा ही भंग किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

71. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा परिषद में 15 सदस्य हैं।
2. इसमें 5 स्थायी और 10 अस्थायी सदस्य होते हैं।
3. अस्थायी सदस्यों को 3 वर्ष के कार्यकाल के लिये महासभा द्वारा चयनित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

72. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की स्थापना वर्ष 1945 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर द्वारा की गई तथा वर्ष 1946 में इसने काम करना शुरू किया।
2. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) में महासभा एवं सुरक्षा परिषद दोनों में पूर्ण बहुमत से नौ वर्षों के लिये निर्वाचित किये गए 15 न्यायाधीश होते हैं।
3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की आधिकारिक भाषा अंग्रेज़ी और स्पेनिश है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* केवल 1, 2 और 3

73. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

आंदोलन		*संबद्ध नेता*
1. संपूर्ण क्रांति	:	जय प्रकाश नारायण
2. नक्सलबाड़ी आंदोलन	:	चारु मजूमदार
3. गरीबी हटाओ	:	ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर
4. द्रविड़ आंदोलन	:	इंदिरा गांधी

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* सभी चार युग्म

74. राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

राज्य		*गठन का वर्ष*
1. गुजरात	:	1960
2. हरियाणा	:	1966
3. छत्तीसगढ़	:	1987
4. गोवा	:	2000

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* सभी चार युग्म

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68. Consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1999 headed by B.P. Mandal.
2. It was asked to determine the criteria to identify the economically weaker sections in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

69. Consider the following elements:

1. Reasonable claims
2. Sanctioned by law
3. Recognized by society
4. Against the government

How many of the above elements are essential components of a 'Right'?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

70. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 330 provides for seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha.
2. Article 331 provides for seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Rajya Sabha.
3. Rajya Sabha can only be dissolved by the President, in consultation with the Election Commission of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

71. Consider the following statements:

1. There are 15 members in the security council of the United Nations.
2. There are 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
3. Non-permanent members are elected by the general assembly for a 3-year term.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

72. Consider the following statements:

1. ICJ was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in 1946.
2. ICJ consists of 15 judges elected for nine years by absolute majority in both the general assembly and the security council.
3. The official language of ICJ is English and Spanish.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3 only

73. Consider the following pairs:

Movements		*Associated leader*
1. Total revolution	:	Jai Prakash Narayan
2. Naxalbari movement	:	Charu Majumdar
3. Garibi Hatao	:	EV Ramaswami Naicker
4. Dravidian movement	:	Indira Gandhi

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* All four pairs

74. With reference to States reorganization, consider the following pairs:

States		*Year of Formation*
1. Gujarat	:	1960
2. Haryana	:	1966
3. Chattisgarh	:	1987
4. Goa	:	2000

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* All four pairs

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75. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

योजना		*प्रमुख विशेषता*
1. दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	:	स्थिरता के साथ विकास
2. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना	:	नेहरू-महालनोबिस मॉडल
3. छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना	:	गरीबी दूर करना एवं आत्मनिर्भरता की प्राप्ति
4. आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना	:	कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र की उच्च वृद्धि

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कितने सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म
(d) सभी चार युग्म

76. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (CPI) से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रथम आम चुनाव में CPI ने 16 सीटें जीत कर सबसे बड़ी विपक्षी दल के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाई।
2. CPI के प्रमुख नेताओं में ए.के. गोपालन, एस.ए. डांगे, पी.सी. जोशी तथा पी. सुंदरैया शामिल थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

77. विश्व बैंक के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. विश्व बैंक की स्थापना वर्ष 1944 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान हुई थी।
2. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (IBRD) विश्व के सबसे गरीब देशों की मदद करता है, जबकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (IDA) मध्यम आय तथा ऋण योग्य गरीब देशों की सहायता करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

78. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पर्यावरण एवं विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन (UNCED) 1992, जिसे 'पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन' (अर्थ समिट) के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, दक्षिण अफ्रीका के जोहान्सबर्ग में आयोजित किया गया था।
2. रियो घोषणा, जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र फ्रेमवर्क अभिसमय (UNFCCC), जैविक विविधता अभिसमय तथा वन प्रबंधन के सिद्धांतों पर घोषणा की गणना 'पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन' की उपलब्धियों में की जाती है।
3. UNCED सम्मेलन के प्रमुख परिणामों में से एक एजेंडा 21 था, जिसका उद्देश्य 21वीं सदी में समग्र सतत् विकास प्राप्त करने हेतु भविष्य में निवेश करने के लिये नई सामरिक नीतियों को शामिल करना था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* केवल 1, 2 और 3

79. परमादेश के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह न्यायालय द्वारा एक सार्वजनिक पद पर कार्य करने वाले को जारी किया गया एक आदेश है जिसमें उसे उन आधिकारिक कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिये कहा जाता है जिसे वह निभाने में विफल रहा है।
2. इसे किसी भी सार्वजनिक निकाय, निगम, अवर न्यायालय, न्यायाधिकरण अथवा सरकार के विरुद्ध समान उद्देश्य के लिये जारी किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

80. विधि के समक्ष समता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को समान कानूनों का पालन करना होगा।
2. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की सार्वजनिक स्थानों तक पहुँच सीमित है।
3. किसी भी व्यक्ति के साथ धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग अथवा जन्म स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

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75. Consider the following pairs:

	Plan		*Prominent Feature*
1.	Second Five-year Plan	:	Growth with stability
2.	Fourth Five-year Plan	:	Nehru-Mahalanobis model
3.	Sixth Five-year Plan	:	Removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance
4.	Eighth Five-year Plan	:	High growth of agriculture and allied sector

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs
(d) All four pairs

76. With reference to the communist party of India, consider the following statements:

1. In the first general election, CPI won 16 seats and emerged as the largest opposition party.
2. A. K Gopalan, S. A Dange, P.C Joshi, and P.Sundarraya were among the notable leaders of the CPI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

77. With reference to World bank, consider the following statements:

1. The World bank was created during the Second World War in 1944.
2. International bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) focuses on the world's poorest countries, while International development association (IDA) assists middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

78. Consider the following statements:

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) 1992, also known as the 'Earth Summit', was held in Johannesburg, South Africa.
2. The 'Earth Summit' achievement consists of the Rio Declaration, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and the Declaration on the principles of forest management.
3. One of the major results of the UNCED Conference was Agenda 21, a daring program of action calling for new strategies to invest in the future to achieve overall sustainable development in the 21st century.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3 only

79. With reference to Mandamus, consider the following statements:

1. It is a command issued by court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed to perform.
2. It can be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal, or government for the same purpose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

80. With reference to equality before law, consider the following statements:

1. Every person has to obey the same laws.
2. Every person has limited access to public places.
3. No person can be discriminated against on the basis religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

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81. किसी राज्य में राज्यपाल की संवैधानिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा की जाती है।
2. वह सुनिश्चित करता/करती है कि राज्य सरकार संविधान के नियमों और विनियमों के तहत कार्य करे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

82. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

सतत् विकास लक्ष्य (SDG)		*संबंधित*
1. SDG 01	:	उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण
2. SDG 02	:	गरीबी उन्मूलन
3. SDG 05	:	लैंगिक समानता

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) कोई भी युग्म नहीं *(b)* केवल एक युग्म
(c) केवल दो युग्म *(d)* सभी तीन युग्म

83. 'दोहरा बोझ' निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति को सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) महिलाएँ घर के भीतर और घर के बाहर दोहरा कार्य-भार संभालती हैं।
(b) महिलाओं के कार्य को उचित मान्यता नहीं दी गई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्होंने स्वयं को अवमूल्यित और बोझिल महसूस किया।
(c) शारीरिक कार्यों के अतिरिक्त देखभाल से संबंधित एक महिला द्वारा किये गए कार्य।
(d) महिलाओं को प्रबंधन में उच्च पदों में पदोन्नत होने से रोकने वाली सामाजिक बाधा।

84. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

किताब		*लेखक*
1. आमार जीबोन	:	राससुंदरी देवी
2. सुल्ताना का स्वप्न	:	रुकैया सखावत हुसैन
3. जूठन	:	ओमप्रकाश वाल्मिकी

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) कोई भी युग्म नहीं *(b)* केवल एक युग्म
(c) केवल दो युग्म *(d)* सभी तीन युग्म

85. शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:
यह संघ, राज्य और स्थानीय सरकार के विषयों को पृथक करता है।

कथन-II:
यह सरकार के विभिन्न अंगों के बीच अंकुश और संतुलन बनाए रखता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II कथन-I सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II सही नहीं है।
(d) कथन-I सही नहीं है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

86. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अस्पृश्यता
2. कन्या भ्रूण हत्या
3. रंगभेद
4. कम पारिश्रमिक एवं दयनीय कार्य स्थितियाँ
5. कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न
6. युद्ध एवं मिसाइल हमले

उपर्युक्त में से कितने संरचनात्मक हिंसा के रूप हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* केवल पाँच

87. निम्नलिखित सामाजिक संकेतकों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. जीवन प्रत्याशा
2. वयस्क जनसंख्या की विद्यालयी शिक्षा के औसत वर्ष
3. विद्यालय में प्रवेश की आयु में बच्चों की विद्यालयी शिक्षा के अपेक्षित वर्ष
4. प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय आय
5. प्रति व्यक्ति सकल घरेलू आय

उपर्युक्त में से कितने UNDP द्वारा जारी मानव विकास सूचकांक के घटक हैं?

(a) केवल दो *(b)* केवल तीन
(c) केवल चार *(d)* सभी पाँच

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81. With reference to the constitutional position of Governor in a state, consider the following statements:

1. He/she is appointed by the President.
2. His/her office ensures the state government works within the rules and regulations of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

82. Consider the following pairs:

	Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)		*Related with*
1.	SDG 01	:	Good Health and well- being
2.	SDG 02	:	No Poverty
3.	SDG 05	:	Gender Equality

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) None of the pairs *(b)* Only one pair
(c) Only two pairs *(d)* All three pairs

83. 'Double-burden' best refers to which one of the following situations?

(a) Women's labour both inside the home and outside.
(b) Women's job not given due recognition making them feel de-valued and burdensome.
(c) Tasks carried out by a woman related to care work besides physical tasks .
(d) Social barrier preventing women from being promoted to top jobs in management.

84. Consider the following pairs:

	Books		*Authors*
1.	Amar Jiban	:	Rashsundari Devi
2.	Sultana's Dream	:	Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
3.	Joothan	:	Omprakash Valmiki

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) None of the pairs *(b)* Only one pair
(c) Only two pairs *(d)* All three pairs

85. With reference to the Separation of Powers, consider the following statements :

Statement-I:
This separates the subjects of the Union, State and Local government.
Statement-II:
It ensures checks and balance amongst various organs of the government.
Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

86. Consider the following:

1. Untouchability
2. Female foeticide
3. Apartheid
4. Abysmal wages and work conditions
5. Sexual harassment at workplace
6. War and missile attacks

How many of the above are forms of structural violence?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* Only five

87. Consider the following social indicators:

1. Life expectancy
2. Mean years of schooling of the adult population
3. Expected years of schooling of children at school-entry age
4. Per Capita Gross national income
5. Per capita Gross domestic income

How many of the above-mentioned are components of Human Development Index released by UNDP?

(a) Only two *(b)* Only three
(c) Only four *(d)* All five

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88. मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस योजना को शुरू करने वाला तमिलनाडु भारत का पहला राज्य था।
2. वर्ष 2021 में इस योजना का नाम बदलकर पीएम पोषण शक्ति निर्माण या पीएम पोषण कर दिया गया है।
3. इस योजना ने संविधान में गारंटीकृत समानता के विचार को लागू करने का प्रयास किया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

89. संविधान का कौन-सा भाग यह कहता है कि पोषण स्तर एवं जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठाना और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करना राज्य का कर्त्तव्य होगा?

(a) मूल अधिकार
(b) मूल कर्त्तव्य
(c) राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्त्व
(d) प्रस्तावना

90. संविधान को देश के मूल विधि के रूप में संदर्भित करते हुए, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह लोगों की बुनियादी राजनीतिक और नैतिक पहचान सुनिश्चित करता है।
2. यह कुछ सीमाएँ निर्धारित करता है कि कोई सरकार अपने नागरिकों पर क्या अधिरोपित सकती है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

91. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से प्रावधान भारत के संविधान में शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित है/हैं?

1. बलात् श्रम का निषेध।
2. जोखिमपूर्ण कार्यों में बच्चों के रोज़गार पर प्रतिबंध।
3. अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन।
4. अभियुक्तों और दोषियों के अधिकार।

निम्नलिखित कूट का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चयन कीजिये:

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 *(d)* 1, 2, 3 और 4

92. राजिंदर सच्चर समिति की रिपोर्ट मुख्यत: किस धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय पर केंद्रित थी?

(a) मुस्लिम *(b)* सिख
(c) ईसाई *(d)* बौद्ध

93. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह मानवाधिकारों उल्लंघन के किसी भी प्रकरण की स्वत: संज्ञान से अथवा उसके समक्ष प्रस्तुत याचिका पर जाँच कर सकता है।
2. आयोग के पास मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपी व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाने की शक्ति है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

94. भारत के राष्ट्रपति के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मंत्रिपरिषद के परामर्श को पुनर्विचार हेतु वापस भेजना राष्ट्रपति का विवेकाधिकार है।
2. पॉकेट वीटो राष्ट्रपति की विवेकाधीन शक्ति का एक भाग है।
3. त्रिशंकु संसद की स्थिति में राष्ट्रपति सबसे सक्षम नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिये आमंत्रित करने में अपने विवेकाधिकार का प्रयोग करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

95. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विशिष्ट मूल क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. नागरिकों के मध्य विवाद
2. नागरिकों एवं सरकार के मध्य विवाद
3. दो राज्य सरकारों के मध्य विवाद
4. केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार के मध्य विवाद

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

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88. With reference to Mid-Day Meal Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme.
2. The scheme is renamed PM Poshan Shakti Nirman or PM Poshan in 2021.
3. The scheme has tried to implement the idea of equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

89. Which part of the Constitution says that "it is the duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition, the standard of living and to improve public health"?

(a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Directive Principle of State Policy
(d) Preamble

90. With reference to the constitution as the basic law of the land, consider the following statements:

1. It ensures the basic political and moral identity of the people.
2. It sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

91. Which of the following provision(s) is/are mentioned in Right against exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of forced labour.
2. Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs.
3. Abolition of untouchability.
4. Rights of the accused and convicts.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only *(d)* 1, 2, 3 and 4

92. Which religious minority community was the primary focus of Rajinder Sachar Committee report?

(a) Muslim *(b)* Sikh
(c) Christian *(d)* Buddhist

93. With reference to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), consider the following statements:

1. It can inquire into any violation of human rights either suo moto or on a petition presented to it.
2. The commission has the power to prosecute persons accused of violation of human rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

94. With reference to the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. Sending back the advice of the Council of Ministers for reconsideration is presidential discretion.
2. Pocket veto is a part of discretionary power of the President.
3. In case of Hung Parliament, the President uses his own discretion in inviting the most capable leader to form the government.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

95. With reference to exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, consider the following particulars:

1. Dispute between citizens
2. Dispute between citizens and the government
3. Dispute between two state governments
4. Dispute between the centre and state governments

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

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96. जनहित याचिका (PIL) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. व्यक्ति और संगठन दोनों ही सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय में जनहित याचिका दायर कर सकते हैं।
2. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय को संबोधित एक टेलीग्राम को जनहित याचिका के रूप में नहीं माना जा सकता है।
3. गंगा नदी के प्रदूषण से संबंधित जनचेतना जनहित याचिका का परिणाम है।

उपर्युक्त में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

97. भारत में आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली के संदर्भ में, 'डी.के. बसु, दिशा-निर्देश' किससे संबंधित है?

(a) भारत के युद्धबंदियों से संबंधित विनियम।
(b) कारावास सुधार और भारत से कैदियों के प्रत्यावर्तन के लिये दिशा-निर्देश।
(c) कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न के मामलों में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये प्रक्रियात्मक दिशा-निर्देश निर्धारित करना।
(d) किसी भी व्यक्ति की गिरफ्तारी, हिरासत और पूछताछ के दौरान पुलिस एवं अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली विशिष्ट प्रक्रियाएँ।

98. प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट (FIR) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुलिस बिना FIR के भी अपराध की जाँच शुरू कर सकती है।
2. इसे संज्ञेय और असंज्ञेय दोनों तरह के अपराध में दर्ज किया जा सकता है।
3. इसमें गवाहों की पहचान का उल्लेख नहीं होता है।
4. शिकायतकर्त्ता को FIR की मुफ्त प्रति प्राप्त करने का कानूनी अधिकार है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

99. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना
2. प्रकरण की जाँच करना
3. भौतिक साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करना
4. राज्य की ओर से अभियोजन का संचालन करना

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कार्य लोक अभियोजन अधिकारी द्वारा निष्पादित किये जाते हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

100. केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसकी स्थापना सरकार द्वारा श्री के. संथानम की अध्यक्षता वाली भ्रष्टाचार निवारण समिति की अनुशंसाओं के आधार पर की गई थी।
2. इसे भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 के तहत सांविधिक दर्ज़ा प्रदान किया गया है।
3. CBI के अभियोजन निदेशक की नियुक्ति CVC की सिफारिश पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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96. With reference to Public Interest Litigation (PIL), consider the following statements:

1. Both individuals and organisations can file PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court.
2. A telegram addressed to the Supreme Court, or the High Court cannot be treated as a PIL.
3. The public consciousness related to the pollution of river ganga is an outcome of PIL.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

97. With reference to the Criminal Justice System in India, 'D.K. Basu Guidelines' is associated with

(a) Regulations related to prisoners of war of India.
(b) Guidelines for prison reforms and repatriation of prisoners from India.
(c) Set of procedural guidelines to protect women in cases of sexual harassment at the workplace.
(d) Specific procedures followed by the police and other agencies during arrest, detention and interrogation of any person.

98. With reference to the First Information Report (FIR), consider the following statements:

1. The police can begin their investigations into a crime even without an FIR.
2. It can be registered in both cognizable and non-cognizable offence.
3. The identity of the witnesses is not mentioned in it.
4. The complainant has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

99. Consider the following:

1. Represents the interests of the State
2. Investigates the case
3. Presents material evidence
4. Conducts prosecution on behalf of State

How many of the above functions are performed by the Public Prosecutor?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

100. Consider the following statements with reference to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC):

1. It was set up by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam.
2. It is conferred statutory status under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
3. The Director of Prosecution of CBI is appointed by Central Government on the recommendation of CVC.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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रफ कार्य हेतु

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CIVIL SERVICES (PRELIMINARY) TEST SERIES – 2024

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2402

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 02

B

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2402

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION
GENERAL STUDIES
TEST – 02

B

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(b)	26	(b)	51	(b)	76	(c)
2	(a)	27	(b)	52	(c)	77	(c)
3	(b)	28	(c)	53	(b)	78	(b)
4	(b)	29	(d)	54	(b)	79	(c)
5	(c)	30	(d)	55	(a)	80	(c)
6	(c)	31	(b)	56	(c)	81	(c)
7	(d)	32	(a)	57	(c)	82	(b)
8	(d)	33	(d)	58	(b)	83	(a)
9	(c)	34	(a)	59	(b)	84	(d)
10	(c)	35	(b)	60	(b)	85	(d)
11	(d)	36	(b)	61	(c)	86	(d)
12	(a)	37	(c)	62	(b)	87	(c)
13	(d)	38	(a)	63	(a)	88	(c)
14	(a)	39	(b)	64	(b)	89	(c)
15	(b)	40	(d)	65	(b)	90	(c)
16	(c)	41	(c)	66	(b)	91	(a)
17	(b)	42	(c)	67	(b)	92	(a)
18	(a)	43	(d)	68	(d)	93	(a)
19	(c)	44	(c)	69	(c)	94	(c)
20	(c)	45	(c)	70	(a)	95	(b)
21	(d)	46	(c)	71	(b)	96	(c)
22	(d)	47	(b)	72	(a)	97	(d)
23	(a)	48	(b)	73	(b)	98	(b)
24	(c)	49	(b)	74	(b)	99	(c)
25	(c)	50	(c)	75	(b)	100	(b)

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1. (b)

Explanation:

- Federalism is a form of power sharing in which **power is divided between the central government and state governments.** Each level of government has its own set of powers and responsibilities, and they coexist within the same political system.
- In a federal system, the **central government retains certain powers** that are essential for maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation, such as defense, foreign policy, and currency regulation.
- Meanwhile, state governments have their own set of powers, which typically encompass matters like education, healthcare, transportation, and law enforcement.
- This dual distribution of power creates a distinct division of labour between the different tiers of government and helps in accommodating the diversity and varied interests of a country.
- It allows regions with unique cultures, languages, and preferences to **exercise a degree of self-governance, tailoring policies to their specific needs and desires.** This not only fosters a sense of local ownership and participation but also prevents the concentration of power at the national level, reducing the risk of authoritarianism. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

2. (a)

Explanation:

- **Eighth Schedule** lists the **official languages of the republic of India.**
- **Part XVII of the Indian constitution** deals with the official languages in Articles 343 to 351. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Constitutional provisions related to the **Eighth Schedule** are:
- **Article 344:** Article 344(1) provides for the **constitution of a Commission by the President on expiration of five years** from the commencement of the Constitution and **thereafter at the expiration of ten years** from such commencement, which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to make recommendations to the President for the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union.
- **Article 351:** It provides for the **spread of the Hindi language to develop** it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.
- However, there are **no fixed criteria for any language** to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.
- The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following **22 languages:**

Assamese	Oriya
Bengali	Punjabi
Gujarati	Sanskrit
Hindi	Sindhi
Kannnada	Tamil
Kashmiri	Telugu
Konkani	Urdu
Malayalam	Bodo
Manipuri	Santali
Marathi	Maithili
Nepali	Dogri

- English is not included in this list. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct**.
- Of these languages, **14 were initially included in the Constitution.**
- **Sindhi** language was added by the **21st Amendment Act of 1967.**
- **Konkani, Manipuri**, and **Nepali** were included by the **71st Amendment Act of 1992.**
- **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili**, and **Santali** were added by the **92nd Amendment Act of 2003** which came into force in **2004. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

3. (b)

Explanation:

- Social division refers to the **various ways in which societies are divided or differentiated** based on factors such as religion, caste, ethnicity, language, gender, and economic disparities.
- These divisions can be deeply ingrained in society and have a profound impact on the lives of individuals. **It can take place when social differences overlap, whereby different interests conflict with each other. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Social divisions **can be equally seen in small countries as well. Tamil-Sinhalese conflict in Sri Lanka,**

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Protestants and Catholics conflict in erstwhile **Republic of Ireland** are some of the manifestations that social division is not limited to nations like India. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct**.

- **Social divisions can also be a source of strength in a democracy.** They reflect the diversity of the population, allowing for a wide range of perspectives and voices to be heard.
- A democracy thrives when it recognizes and respects the rights and identities of all its citizens, regardless of their social background. So, **a person can have multiple identities, and democracy allows for flourishing of these diverse identities. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

4. (b)

Explanation:

- There is **no official religion for the Indian state.** Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England. Indian Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- Indian secularism **embodies the idea of religious neutrality and equal treatment of all religions** by the state.
- One of the distinctive features of Indian secularism is its principle of **"Sarva Dharma Samabhava,"** which means equal respect for all religions. **This principle encourages the state to treat all religions and religious communities impartially, without favoring any faith.**
- Indian secularism further recognizes the diversity of religions within the country- Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, and others.
- Secularism aims to ensure that the rights and freedoms of individuals belonging to these diverse religious groups are protected and upheld. **The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion as mentioned under Article 15** of the Constitution. **Hence, statement (II) is correct but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.**

5. (c)

Explanation:

- Communal politics is based on the **belief that individuals belonging to a particular religious** or ethnic community **share common political interests and should unite to promote and protect those interests.**
- **It fosters the spirit that one religion is superior to that of others. It is rooted in the spirit that followers of a particular religion constitute one community. Hence, statements (1) and (3) are correct.**
- In some cases, it can be characterized by the exploitation of religious or ethnic differences to further political goals, which can lead to divisions and conflicts within society. **It strongly opposes the belief that people of different religion can live harmony as equal citizens. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- This belief can be polarizing and detrimental to the larger goal of building an inclusive and harmonious society.
- It can lead to the **marginalization or discrimination of minority communities** and undermine the principles of equality and secularism. To a certain extent, the communalists believe that state power can be used to establish domination of one religious' group over others. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

6. (c)

Explanation:

- **Democracy evolves through popular struggle.** It is possible that some significant decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all. But that would be an exception.
- **Defining moments of democracy involves conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power.** These moments come when the country is going through transition to democracy, expansion of democracy or deepening of democracy. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization.** Sometimes it is possible that the conflict is resolved by using existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary.
- But when there is a deep dispute, very often these institutions themselves get involved in the dispute. The resolution has to come from outside, from the people. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

7. (d)

Explanation:

- **Parties contest elections.** Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. **Hence, option (1) is correct.**

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- **Parties shape public opinion.** They raise and highlight issues. Parties have members and activists spread all over the country. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in society crystallize on the lines parties take. **Hence, option (2) is correct.**
- **Parties form and run governments.** The big policy decisions are taken by political executives that come from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**
- Those parties that lose in the elections **play the role of opposition to the parties in power,** by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government. **Hence, option (4) is correct.**

8. (d)

Explanation:

- **Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission.** The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get to be a recognized party.
- A party that **secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.**
- A party that **secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.**
- The Election Commission of India has recognized the **Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) as a national party.**
- The decision was made based on the review of the parties' poll performances, including the 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha polls and 21 state assembly polls since 2014.
- With this recognition, AAP joins the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), CPI(M), and National People's Party (NPP) **as the sixth national party** in the country.
- In contrast, the **Trinamool Congress (TMC), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), and Communist Party of India (CPI) have lost their national party status. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

9. (c)

Explanation:

- **Right against Exploitation:** The Constitution prohibits human trafficking, forced labour, and employment of children under 14 years of age.
- **Prohibition of Child Labour: Article 24** of the Indian Constitution forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.
- However, **it did not prohibit their employment in any harmless or innocent work.**
- The **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986** (renamed as **Child & Adolescent Labour** (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in 2016 specifically deals with the violations related to this right.
- The **2016 amendment** of this act **completely prohibited employment or of children under 14 years of age in all occupations and processes.**
- It also prohibited the employment of adolescents (14-18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

10. (c)

Explanation:

Once elections to the Parliament have taken place, the Parliament needs to perform the following functions:

- **To Select the National Government:** One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive. **This executive is often associated with the term government.** The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha. From the MPs who belong to her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with her to implement decisions. These ministers then take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance etc. **Hence, option (1) is correct.**
- **To Control, Guide and Inform the Government:** Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour. The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive. By asking questions the government is alerted to its shortcomings and comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in Parliament, i.e., the MPs. **Hence, option (2) is correct.**

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- **Law-Making:** The Parliament has an important role in making laws. There are many ways in which this takes place, and it is often different groups in society that raise the need for a particular law. An important role of Parliament is to be sensitive to the problems faced by people. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**

11. (d)

Explanation:

- **Criminal law** deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It usually begins with the lodging of a First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in court.
- If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.
- **Civil law** deals with any harm or injury to the rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. In rent matter, either the landlord or tenant can file a case.
- The court gives the specific relief asked for. For instance, in a case between a landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.

12. (a)

Explanation:

- The judgment of the **Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)** established the **Right to Livelihood as part of the Right to Life.**
- The following excerpts from the judgment point to the ways in which the judges linked the issue of the Right to Life to that of livelihood.
- "The sweep of the Right to Life, conferred by **Article 21** is wide and far reaching. **'Life' means something more than mere animal existence.** It does not mean merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away as, for example, by the imposition and execution of the death sentence, except according to procedure established by law. That is but one aspect of the Right to Life."
- "An equally **important facet of that right is the right to livelihood** because no person can live without the means of living, that is, the means of livelihood. That the eviction of a person from a pavement or slum will inevitably lead to the deprivation of his means of livelihood is a proposition which does not have to be established in each individual case." **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

13. (d)

Explanation:

- **Article 15** of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The use of the word 'only' connotes that discrimination on other grounds is not prohibited. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- So, merit can be the basis of discrimination or selection process.

Excerpt from Article 15 of the Indian Constitution

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to-

(a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment;

or

(b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

14. (a)

Explanation:

- A **nondemocratic government** may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the **wishes of the people who rule.** If the rulers don't want to, they don't have to act according to the wishes of the people.
- A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**

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- A **democratic decision** always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions.
- This **reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.** Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**

15. (b)

Explanation:

- **Apartheid** was the name of a system of racial discrimination **unique to South Africa.** The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the trading companies from Europe occupied it with arms and force, in the way they occupied India. But unlike India, a large number of 'whites' had settled in South Africa and became the local rulers.
- The **apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks.** They were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Train, buses were all separate for the white and blacks.**Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- This was called **segregation.** They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment.
- **Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation of Anti-Apartheid Movements** while gathering a mass following and involvement of **African National Congress (ANC)** strengthened against government. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

16. (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF),** the international watchdog on terror financing and money laundering, has removed Pakistan from the list of countries under **"increased monitoring" (Grey List).**
- The FATF is an inter-governmental body established **at the G7 summit at Paris in 1989** with the objective to **set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing** and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. **Hence, statement (1) and statement (2) are correct.**
- The FATF has developed a series of **recommendations that are recognized as the international standard for combating money laundering** and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- The Secretariat supports the substantive work of the FATF membership and global network. The Secretariat is located at the OECD Headquarters in **Paris**. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Officially called the **"Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs), the FATF Blacklist** is a list of countries that the FATF considers to be non-cooperative in the international fight against terrorist financing and money laundering. The list is segregated into Grey List and Black List. This list is regularly updated, with countries being either deleted off the list or new countries being added to the list.

17. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Karish gas field** is an **Israeli** natural gas reservoir located in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is located near the much larger Leviathan and Tamar gas fields.
- Recently, Israel and Lebanon signed a U.S.-brokered Maritime Border Deal which paves the way for lucrative offshore gas extraction by the neighbors that remain technically at war.
- Lebanon and Israel have been officially at war since Israel's creation in 1948 and both countries claim some 860 square kilometers (330 square miles) of the Mediterranean Sea.
- There have been decade old tensions between Israel and Lebanon's competing claims over offshore gas fields in the region, which contains part of the Karish gas field and Qana, a prospective gas field.
- The **Karish gas field,** being developed **by Israel,** came under threat from Hezbollah, Lebanon's powerful political and militant group backed by Iran. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

18. (a)

Explanation:

- National Population Register (NPR) is a database containing a list of all usual residents of the country. It includes both **Indian citizens** as well as a **foreign citizen. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- A usual resident for the purposes of NPR is a person who has resided in a place for **six months or more** and intends to reside there for another six months or more.
- Its objective is to have a comprehensive identity database of people residing in the country.
- It is generated through house-to-house enumeration during the **"house-listing" phase of the Census.**
- The NPR is prepared under the provisions of the Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards Rules) 2003.
- It is **mandatory** for every **"usual resident of India"** to register in the NPR. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It will streamline data of residents across various platforms. For instance, it is common to find a different date of birth of a person on different government documents. NPR will help eliminate that.

19. (c)

Explanation:

- In the Indian Parliament, private members' bills are legislative proposals introduced by **Members of Parliament (MPs)** who are **not part of the government.** It is introduced by any member of Parliament other than a minister. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- These MPs are typically from opposition parties or may not be affiliated with any political party. Private members' bills provide an opportunity for **non-government MPs to raise important issues,** propose new laws, and contribute to the legislative process.
- Private members' bills are introduced on Fridays during a dedicated slot in both houses of Parliament. Its introduction in the House requires one month's notice. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- While private members' bills have a **limited chance of becoming law** due to the constraints of time and the government's majority in Parliament, they are crucial for raising important issues, creating public awareness, and initiating debates on various subjects. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The time allocated for the discussion of private members' bills is usually limited. In the Lok Sabha, it is usually taken up for discussion on the second and fourth Fridays of a month, while in the Rajya Sabha, it is the first and third Fridays.
- Private members' bills are taken up for discussion and voting only if time permits. If there is not enough time for discussion, the bill may not be debated and will lapse.

20. (c)

Explanation:

- Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary, particularly the **higher courts (Supreme Court and High Courts),** to review and examine the constitutionality and legality of legislative and executive actions.

Ambit of judicial review in India:

- **Constitutional Review:** Judicial review in India primarily involves the examination of laws, executive orders, and government actions to determine if they are consistent with the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all other laws must be in conformity with it. If a law or action is found to be in conflict with the Constitution, it can be declared unconstitutional and void. **Hence, option (1) is correct.**
- **Scope of Review:** The ambit of judicial review in India is broad and encompasses various aspects, including:
  - **Legislative Acts:** The courts can review the validity of laws passed by the Parliament and state legislatures. If a law violates fundamental rights or other constitutional provisions, it can be struck down. **Hence, option (2) is correct.**
  - **Executive Actions:** Executive actions, including government policies, administrative decisions, and orders, can be subject to judicial review. If these actions are arbitrary, discriminatory, or in violation of fundamental rights, they can be invalidated. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**

21. (d)

Explanation:

- **Biodiversity heritage sites (BHS)** are **well-defined areas** that are unique, ecologically fragile ecosystems with high diversity of wild and domesticated species, presence of rare and threatened species, and keystone species.
- **Legal Provision:** As per **Section 37(1) of 'Biological Diversity Act, 2002',** The **State Government** may, from time to time in consultation with the local bodies, notify in the Official Gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as under this Act. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

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- **Restrictions:** Creation of BHS **may not put any restriction on the prevailing practices and usages** of the local communities, **other than those voluntarily decided by them.** The purpose is to enhance the quality of life of the local communities through conservation measures. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **First BHS of India:** Nallur Tamarind Grove in Bengaluru, Karnataka was the first Biodiversity Heritage Site of India, declared in 2007. **Gandhamardan Hill, in Odisha** is India's latest and **44th BHS.**

22. (d)

Explanation:

- Prime Minister announced a **net zero by 2070 target** at **COP26 in 2021** (Glasgow, United Kingdom). **Hence, statement (I) is NOT correct.**
- Net Zero is referred to as **carbon neutrality,** which does not mean that a country would bring down its emissions to zero. Rather, it is a state in which a country's emissions are compensated by the absorption and **removal of greenhouse gases** from the atmosphere.
- India submitted its first Long-term Strategy for Low Carbon Development (LT-LEDS) the following year at COP27. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- In the **LT-LEDS,** India outlines sector-specific action areas, targeting the power, industry, transport, building, and urban sectors.
- Yet the LT-LEDS does not provide sufficiently clear policy guidance on how the government intends to achieve net zero beyond its current policies and programmes.

UNFCCC
Conference of Parties (COP)
Supreme decision-making body of UNFCCC
Meets every year (unless the Parties decide otherwise)
Meets in Bonn, the Secretariat (unless a Party offers to host the session)
First COP – held in Berlin, Germany (1995)

23. (a)

Explanation:

- Global Stocktake is designed **to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement** and its long-term goals.
- **Those goals include** cutting greenhouse gas emissions to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees F) and ideally 1.5 degrees C (2.7 degrees F); building resilience to climate impacts; and aligning financial support with the scale and scope needed to tackle the climate crisis.
- The Global Stocktake is intended to **evaluate progress on climate action at the global level** not the national level and identify overall gaps to achieve the Paris Agreement as well as opportunities to bridge them. Global Stocktake eventually is meant to go far beyond an assessment. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

24. (c)

Explanation:

- **Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA)** was established to ramp up offshore wind in order to tackle the climate and energy security crises. It was set up by the **International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA),** Denmark and the **Global Wind Energy Council. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Several organizations are supporting the alliance and promoting offshore wind in their respective regions.
- Both IRENA and the International Energy Agency (IEA) expect that offshore wind capacity will need to exceed **2000 GW in 2050,** from just over 60 GW today, to limit the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 degree Celsius and achieve net zero.

Key benefits of Offshore Wind Energy:

- Wind speed over water bodies is high and is consistent in direction. As a result, offshore wind farms generate more electricity per installed capacity. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Fewer offshore turbines are required to produce the same capacity of energy as compared to onshore ones.

25. (c)

Explanation:

- India has been ranked **8th** in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2023. India ranked **10th in CCPI, 2022. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- CCPI is published by **Germanwatch, the New Climate Institute and the Climate Action Network** annually since 2005. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is an independent monitoring tool for tracking the climate protection performance of 59 countries and the

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European Union. These countries collectively account for more than 92% of global **Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions.**

- It aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.
- The **CCPI looks at four categories,** with 14 indicators: **GHG Emissions** (40% of the overall score), **Renewable Energy** (20%), **Energy Use** (20%), and **Climate Policy (20%).**
- **No country performs well enough in all index categories** to achieve an overall very high rating.
- The first three overall positions therefore remain empty. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Denmark, Sweden, Chile and Morocco** were the only four small countries that were ranked above India at **4th, 5th, 6th and 7th spots respectively.**

26. (b)

Explanation:

- **Context:** Bangladesh has been devastated by **Cyclone Sitrang,** which slammed into densely populated, low-lying areas. **Named by Thailand, Sitrang** is the first tropical cyclone of the post-monsoon season of 2022.
- A **tropical cyclone is an intense circular storm** that originates over warm tropical oceans and is characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain.
- In 2000, a group of nations called **World Meterological Organization (WMO)/United Nation Economic & Social Commission For Asia Pacific (ESCAP)** consisting of **Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand** decided to name cyclones in the region.
- In 2018, five more countries were added- **Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.** After the aforementioned countries sent in suggestions, the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (PTC) finalise the list. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

27. (b)

Explanation:

- The Olive ridley turtles are the **smallest and most abundant** of all sea turtles found in the world. These turtles are carnivores and get their name from their olive-coloured carapace. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Olive ridley turtles, like all sea turtles, are marine reptiles and must come to the surface to breathe. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They are best known for their unique mass nesting called **Arribada,** where thousands of females come together on the same beach to lay eggs.
- Arribadas of olive ridleys take place in Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Australia, parts of Africa, and a few beaches along the coast of India. The largest arribadas take place in Costa Rica, Mexico, and India. **Hence, statement (3 is NOT correct.**
- Arribada nesting behaviour is found only in the genus **Lepidochelys** which includes the **Kemp's ridley and olive ridley sea turtles. Hence, statement (4) is NOT correct.**
- They are **carnivores,** and feed mainly on jellyfish, shrimp, snails, crabs, molluscs and a variety of fish and their eggs.

28. (c)

Explanation:

- Biosphere Reserve (BR) is an **international designation by (UNESCO)** for representative parts of natural and cultural landscapes extending over large areas of terrestrial or coastal/marine ecosystems or a combination of both.
- BRs are **nominated by national governments** and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the states where they are located.
- India at present has **18 notified biosphere reserves** spanning 60,000 sq. km. There are total **12 biosphere reserves** of India which have been recognized internationally under Man and Biosphere Reserve program of UNESCO. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The first biosphere reserve in India was the blue mountains of the Nilgiris stretching over Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The **largest biosphere reserve is the Gulf of Kachchh** (Gujarat) and the **smallest is Dibru-Saikhowa** (Assam). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

29. (d)

Explanation:

- **Constituent Assembly** held its **first sitting** on **9 December 1946** and re-assembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on **14 August 1947.**

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- Its members were **elected by indirect election** by the members of the Provisional Legislative Assemblies that had been established in 1935. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the **committee of the British cabinet,** known as the **Cabinet Mission.**
- **Princely States** were allotted a minimum of **93 seats.**
- The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, **Muslims, Sikhs and general,** in proportion to their respective populations. Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.
- Members of all religions were given representation. In addition, the **Assembly had 26 members** from the Scheduled Classes. **Hence statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In terms of political parties, the **Congress dominated the Assembly.**

30. (d)

Explanation:

- **British Constitution: First Past the Post System,** Parliamentary Form of Government, the idea of the rule of law, Institution of the Speaker, and his role Lawmaking procedure. **Hence pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **United States Constitution:** Charter of Fundamental Rights, **Power of Judicial Review** and independence of the judiciary. **Hence pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Irish Constitution:** Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members for the Rajya Sabha.
- **French Constitution:** Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. **Hence pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Canadian Constitution:** A **quasi-federal form of government** (a federal system with a strong central government), The idea of Residual Powers. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**
- **Australian Constitution:** Freedom of trade and commerce within the country, Concurrent List
- **South African Constitution:** Procedure for amendment Election of Rajya Sabha members

31. (b)

Explanation:

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was **born on 14th November 1889 in Allahabad,** Uttar Pradesh.
- Nehru participated in the **Bankipore Congress Session** as a delegate in 1912.
- **In 1916, he joined** Annie Besant's **Home Rule League**. He became **Secretary of the Home Rule League, Allahabad in 1919. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Nehru was appointed as **General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee** in September 1923.
- **In 1929-31**, he drafted a **resolution called Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy,** which outlined the congress's main goals and the nation's future. The resolution was **ratified by the Congress party during the Karachi Session in 1931,** which was **presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Books written by him: The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, An Autobiography, Letters from a Father to His Daughter. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Committees of the Constituent Assembly headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru-**
  - **Union Powers Committee**
  - **Union Constitution Committee**
  - States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)
  - **Special Committee to Examine the Draft Constitution**

Hence, statement (4) is correct.

32. (a)

Explanation:

- Born on 24th November 1622, **Borphukan was known for his leadership in the Battle of Saraighat, 1671** in which an attempt by **Mughal forces to capture Assam** was thwarted.
- The Battle of Saraighat was **fought on the banks of the Brahmaputra in Guwahati in 1671.**

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- **It is considered as one of the greatest naval battles on a river which resulted in the victory of Ahoms over the Mughals. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Established in 1228** in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam, the Ahom kingdom retained its **sovereignty for 600 years.**
- The kingdom was **founded by Chaolung Sukapha,** a 13th century ruler.
- The Ahoms created a **new state by suppressing** the older **political system of the bhuiyans (landlords). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **Ahom king** was the **supreme commander of the state as well as the military.** The Ahom king himself led the state forces in the time of wars.
- The Ahom state **depended upon forced labour.** Those forced to work for the state were called Paiks. **The Paikas were the main army of the state.** There were **two types of Paikas-i.e., serving and non-serving.** The non-serving Paikas constituted a standing militia which could be mobilized at a short notice by the kheldar (an expert military organizer).
- **Razakars:** When Hyderabad was integrated into the Union of India on September 17, 1948, the Indian Army forced the **Razakars, the private army of the Nizam,** to lay down arms along with the Hyderabad Army. **Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**

33. (d)

Explanation:

- **Sufism is a mystical form of Islam,** a school of practice that focuses on the spiritual search for God and shuns materialism.
- It stresses on **asceticism and self-discipline** as an essential condition to gain knowledge of God by sense of perception.
- Major Sufi Silsilah/ Orders- Chisti silsilah, Suhrawardi silsilah, Naqshbandi silsilah, Qadiriyya silsilah.

Chisti Silsilah:

- Founded in India **by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti.**
- **It emphasised the doctrine of the unity of being (waḥdat al-wujūd). Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- The members of the order were also pacifists.
- They **rejected all material goods** as distractions from the contemplation of God.
- They **abstained from connection with the secular state.**

Suhrawardi Order:

- It was founded by **Sheikh Shahabuddin Suharwardi Maqtul.**
- The Suhrawardis, unlike the Chishtis, **accepted maintenance grants from the Sultans.**

Naqshbandi Order:

- It was founded by the **Khwaja Baha-ul-din Naqsh band.**
- **In India,** this order was established **by Khwaja Bahauddin Naqshbandi.**
- From the beginning, the **mystics of this Order stressed on the observance of the Shariat.**

Qadiriyya Order:

- It was popular in **Punjab.**
- **Sheikh Abdul Qadir of Badaun founded it** in the 14th century.
- They were **supporters of the Mughals under Akbar.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

34. (a)

Explanation:

- **Doctrine of Lapse:** It was the **annexation policy** followed widely by **Lord Dalhousie** when he was India's **Governor-General from 1848 to 1856.**
- According to this, any princely state that was **under the direct or indirect control of the East India Company where the ruler did not have a legal male** heir would be annexed by the company.
- As per this, **any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir** to the kingdom.
- By applying the Doctrine of Lapse, Dalhousie annexed the States of:

States	Year
Satara	1848
Jaitpur and Sambalpur	1849
Baghat	1850
Udaipur	1852
Jhansi	1853
Nagpur	1854

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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35. (b)

Explanation:

- **Birsa Munda** born on 15th November 1875 was a **member of the Munda Tribe of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.**
- Birsa was a **close observer of the Sardari Larai movement** in the region in the 1880s, which sought to restore tribal rights through non-violent means such as petitioning the British government. These demands, however, were ignored by the harsh colonial authority.
- The **tribals were quickly demoted from landowners to labourers under the zamindari system, which resulted in Birsa taking up the cause of the Adivasis.**
- Birsa Munda went on to form **Birsait, a new religion. The religion preached the belief in a single God and urged people to return to their old religious convictions.**
- People from Oraon and Munda became convinced 'Birsaites', and many began calling him **'Dharti Abba, meaning Father of the Earth.'** He brought a fresh perspective to the religious realm.
- Birsa Munda led the **rebellion that came to be known as Ulgulan (revolt) or the Munda rebellion against the British government-imposed feudal state system. Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- His struggle against the exploitation and discrimination against tribals led to the passing of the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act in 1908** which restricted the passing of land from the tribal people to non-tribals. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**

Both statement (I) and statement (II) are correct and statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation for statement (I).

36. (b)

Explanation:

- He mentioned the **annual Baliyatra on the banks of the Mahanadi in Cuttack** that commemorates age-old links between ancient Kalinga and Southeast Asia.
- Baliyatra, 2022 also found a place in the Guinness World Records for achieving an impressive feat of origami, the creation of beautiful paper sculptures.
- Baliyatra, **literally 'voyage to Bali' is one of the country's largest open-air fares.**
- It is **organised every year** to **commemorate the 2,000-year-old maritime and cultural links between ancient Kalinga** (today's Odisha) and Bali **and other South and Southeast Asian regions** like Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Burma (Myanmar) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
- The **Baliyatra celebrates the ingenuity and skill of those expert sailors who made Kalinga one of the most prosperous empires of its time.**
- The Kalinga Empire (present-day Odisha) is known for its glorious maritime history. Due to the geographical location of Kalinga, this area saw the **growth of ports as early as the 4th and the 5th century BC.**
- Some of the famous ports, **Tamralipti, Manikpatna, Chelitalo, Palur and Pithunda allowed India to connect with other countries via the sea. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- Soon, the Kalingas had trade links with Srilanka, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Bali and Burma.
- Bali formed a part of the four islands that were collectively called the **Suvarnadvipa, today known as Indonesia.**

37. (c)

Explanation:

Bharat Stree Mahamandal-

- In 1910, **Sarla Devi Chaudhurani** convened the first meeting of the **Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad. Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- It is considered as the **first major Indian women's organisation** set up by a woman.
- Its **objectives included** promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system, and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of woman all over India.

Arya Mahila Samaj:

- **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to serve the cause of women. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- She pleaded for **improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women** before the English Education Commission, which was referred to Queen Victoria.

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- This resulted in **medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College.** Later, Ramabai Ranade established a branch of Arya Mahila Samaj in Bombay.

Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA):

- **Elaben Bhatt founded the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA). Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- SEWA was **born out of the Textile Labour Association (TLA) founded by Anasuya Sarabhai and Mahatma Gandhi in 1920** but it could not register as a trade union until 1972 because its members did not have an "employer" and were thus not seen as workers.
- **In 1974, SEWA Bank was established to provide small loans to poor women.** It is an initiative that was **recognised by the International Labour Organisation as a microfinance movement.**
- It has helped rehabilitate women in personal, and even political or social crises, by empowering them through skilling and training.

38. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is working on guidelines for financial influencers — popularly known as 'finfluencers'.**
- Finfluencers are **people with public social media platforms offering advice and sharing personal experiences about money and investment in stocks. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Their videos cover budgeting, investing, property buying, cryptocurrency advice and financial trend tracking.
- The number of 'unregistered' investment advisors giving unsolicited 'stock' tips on social media platforms has increased dramatically.
- In addition, certain companies used social media platforms to boost their share prices through finfluencers.

39. (b)

Explanation:

First Past the Post System:

- It is **also known as the Plurality System.**
- In this system, the candidate who is ahead of others, who **crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner and is declared elected.**
- **The winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- This method of election is prescribed by the Constitution **for the election of members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

Proportional Representation System:

- In this system, **a party gets the same proportion of seats as its proportion of votes.**
- In the PR system, there are two variations-
  - In some countries like **Israel and Netherlands,** the **entire country is treated as one constituency** and seats are allocated to each party according to its share of votes in the national election.
  - **The other method is when the country is divided into several multi-member constituencies** as in **Argentina and Portugal.** Each party prepares a list of candidates for each constituency, depending on how many have to be elected from that constituency.
- **In both these variations, voters exercise their preference for a party and not a candidate.**
- **In India, we have adopted PR system on a limited scale for indirect elections.**
- The Constitution prescribes **a third and complex variation of the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

40. (d)

Explanation:

- A nation is to a great extent **an 'imagined' community, held together by the collective beliefs, aspirations and imaginations of its members. Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- It is **based on certain assumptions** which people make about the collective whole with which they identify.
- Some of the **assumptions which people make about the nation-**
  - **Shared belief:** A nation exists when its members believe that they belong together.
  - **Common history:** People who see themselves as a nation embody a sense of continuing historical identity.
  - **Territory:** Nations identify with a particular territory.
  - **Shared political ideals:** Values and principles such as democracy, secularism and liberalism.

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- Common political identity- Shared civic virtues.

- **Nations and State are related concept.** But are different, as evident below:
  - State is a **political organization** of society. The state is a form of human association distinguished from other social groups based on its purpose of formation.

Following are the elements of a state:

- **People:** The community of people permanently living there.
- Government
- **Territory:** Demarcated boundary that separates one state from the other.
- **Sovereignty:** It has an independent say in all domestic and external decision making.

41. (c)

Explanation:

Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence:

- The Global Partnership in Artificial Intelligence is described as the fruition of an idea developed within the G7**. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It was launched in **June 2020,** with **fifteen members. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is a multi-stakeholder initiative on artificial intelligence (AI), which aims to fill what it describes as **'the gap between theory and practice on AI,'** by supporting cutting-edge research, as well as applied activities, on AI-related priorities.

Members:

- At present, GPAI has **twenty-five** member states: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, **India,** Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea (South Korea), Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union (EU).

Founding members:

- Australia, Canada, France, Germany, **India,** Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, the UK, the US, and the EU.

Hence, statement (3) is correct.

42. (c)

Explanation:

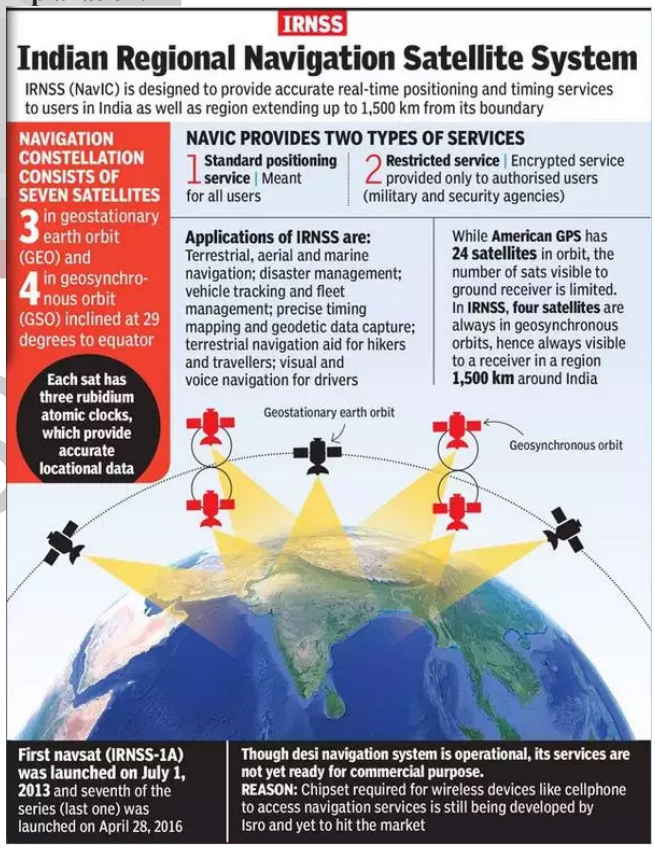
- World Sight Day is observed globally **on the second Thursday of every October.** Last year, World Sight Day is being observed on **13th October** to draw **attention to the issue of blindness and vision impairment among people. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Key Points:

- The day was first observed by the **Sight First campaign of the Lions Club International organisation in the year 2000.**
- Since then, it has been integrated into the **VISION 2020: The Right to Sight (V2020) plan.**
- The V2020 plan which was launched in 1999 is coordinated by the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (IAPB) in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO).
- **Theme for 2022: 'Love your eyes'. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

43. (d)

Explanation:


IRNSS
Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System
IRNSS (NavIC) is designed to provide accurate real-time positioning and timing services to users in India as well as region extending up to 1,500 km from its boundary
NAVIGATION CONSTELLATION CONSISTS OF SEVEN SATELLITES
3 in geostationary earth orbit (GEO) and
4 in geosynchronous orbit (GSO) inclined at 29 degrees to equator
Each sat has three rubidium atomic clocks, which provide accurate locational data
NAVIC PROVIDES TWO TYPES OF SERVICES
1 Standard positioning service | Meant for all users
2 Restricted service | Encrypted service provided only to authorised users (military and security agencies)
Applications of IRNSS are:
Terrestrial, aerial and marine navigation; disaster management; vehicle tracking and fleet management; precise timing mapping and geodetic data capture; terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travellers; visual and voice navigation for drivers
While American GPS has 24 satellites in orbit, the number of sats visible to ground receiver is limited. In IRNSS, four satellites are always in geosynchronous orbits, hence always visible to a receiver in a region 1,500 km around India
Geostationary earth orbit
Geosynchronous orbit
First navsat (IRNSS-1A) was launched on July 1, 2013 and seventh of the series (last one) was launched on April 28, 2016
Though desi navigation system is operational, its services are not yet ready for commercial purpose.
REASON: Chipset required for wireless devices like cellphone to access navigation services is still being developed by Isro and yet to hit the market

- **NavIC or the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)** is designed with a constellation of **7** satellites and a network of ground stations operating 24×7.

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- There are a total of **eight satellites,** however only seven remain active. **Three** satellites in geostationary orbit and **four** satellites in geosynchronous orbit. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **IRNSS was renamed NavIC** by India's Prime Minister in **2016.**
- IRNSS is designed to provide accurate real-time positioning and timing services to users in india as well as region extending up to **1500 km** from its boundary. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

44. (c)

Explanation:

Prarambh mission:

- The Prarambh mission is aimed at carrying three payloads into space, including a 2.5-kilogram payload that has been developed by students from several countries. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Prarambh mission and the Vikram-S rocket were developed by the Hyderabad-based startup with extensive support from **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

VIKRAM–S Rocket:

- The **Vikram-S rocket** is a single-stage sub-orbital launch vehicle which would carry three customer payloads.
- **Sub-orbital flight** are those vehicles which are travelling slower than the orbital velocity – meaning it is **fast enough to reach outer space** but not fast enough to stay in an orbit around the Earth.
- It would help test and validate the majority of the technologies in the Vikram series of space launch vehicles.
- **Skyroot has been working on three different Vikram rocket versions.**
- The Vikram-I can launch with 480 kilograms of payload, whereas the Vikram-II is designed to do so with 595 kilos and Vikram-III has a 500 km Low Inclination Orbit launch capability with 815 kg.

45. (c)

Explanation:

Xenotransplantation:

- Xenotransplantation involves the transplantation of nonhuman tissues or organs into human recipients. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In the recent heart transplant from pig to human, gene-editing was adopted to remove a sugar in its cells that's responsible for that **hyper-fast organ rejection.**
- Genome editing is a group of technologies that give scientists the ability to change an organism's Deoxy-Ribonucleic Acid (DNA). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

Significance:

- This development could bring us one step closer to solving the global organ shortage. In India, patients need **25,000-30,000 liver transplants** annually.
- But only about 1,500 ends up receiving them. Pigs are increasingly becoming popular candidates for organ transplantation.
- Pigs offer advantages over primates for organ procurements, because they are easier to raise and achieve adult human size in six months. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

46. (c)

Explanation:

- India's lunar exploration missions began with Chandrayaan-1 in 2008, which aimed to create a three-dimensional atlas of the moon and conduct mineralogical mapping. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Chandrayaan-2 consisted of an Orbiter, Lander, and Rover, with the goal of exploring the lunar south pole.

Chandrayaan-2

- Chandrayaan-2 consisted of an Orbiter, Lander, and Rover, with the goal of exploring the lunar south pole. Launch Vehicle: GSLV MkIII-M1. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Although the lander and rover crashed on the moon's surface, the Orbiter successfully collected data and found signatures of water at all latitudes.

Chandrayaan-3:

- Chandrayaan-3 is India's **third** lunar mission and **second** attempt at achieving a soft landing on the moon's surface.
- It consists of an indigenous Lander module (LM), Propulsion module (PM) and a Rover with an objective of developing and demonstrating new technologies required for Interplanetary missions.
- To demonstrate **Safe and Soft Landing on Lunar Surface.**

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- To demonstrate Rover roving on the moon and to conduct in-situ scientific experiments.
- The lander (Vikram) and rover payloads (Pragyan) of Chandrayaan-3 remain the same as the Chandrayaan-2 mission. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

47. (b)

Explanation:

UNHRC

- The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the world. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Formation:

- The Council was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006. It replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) serves as the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council.
- OHCHR is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland. Hence, statement (3) is not correct.**
- **Members:**
  - It is made up of **47** United Nations Member States which are elected by the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

48. (b)

Explanation:

- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), headquartered in **New Delhi,** was set up in 1986 under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It was set up based on the recommendations of the National Police Commission (1977-1981) and the MHA's Task Force (1985). **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- NCRB brings out the annual comprehensive statistics of crime across the country **('Crime in India' report).**
- Being **published since 1953,** the report serves as a crucial tool in understanding the law and order situation across the country.

49. (b)

Explanation:

- **KIRAN:** The **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** has launched a 24 × 7 toll-free helpline "KIRAN" to provide support to people facing anxiety, stress, depression, suicidal thoughts and other mental health concerns. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Manodarpan Initiative:** Manodarpan is an initiative of the **Ministry of Education** under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. It is aimed to provide psychosocial support to students, family members and teachers for their mental health and well-being during the times of Covid-19. **Hence, pair (2) is not correctly matched.**
- **Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan:** The Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign) is going to complete 7 years in December 2022. The aim of the Campaign is to make a barrier-free and conducive environment for Divyangjans all over the country. AIC is the nationwide flagship campaign of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

50. (c)

Explanation:

Article	Directive principles
40	To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self government.
43A	To take steps to secure the participation of workers in th management of industries.
45	To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
47	To raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of people and to improve public health.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

51. (b)

Explanation:

- A Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) is a monetary policy tool used in India by the RBI through which it injects or absorbs liquidity into or from the banking system.

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- The RBI introduced the LAF as a result of the **Narasimham Committee on Banking Sector Reforms** (1998).
- LAF is used to aid banks in resolving any **short-term cash** shortages during periods of economic instability or from any other form of stress caused by forces beyond their control. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- LAF has two components - repo (repurchase agreement) and reverse repo. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- When banks need liquidity to meet their daily requirement, they borrow from RBI through repo. The rate at which they borrow fund is called **the repo rate.** When banks are flush with funds, they park with RBI through the **reverse repo mechanism** at reverse repo rate.

52. (c)

Explanation:

- Vostro account is foreign banks accound held with a domestic bank. Vostro comes from the Latin word for "yours," as in "your money that is on deposit at our bank." **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Nostro and vostro are terms used to describe the same bank account; the terms are used when one bank has another bank's money on deposit.
- Nostro and vostro are used to differentiate between the two sets of accounting records kept by each bank.
- Nostro comes from the Latin word for "ours," as in "our money that is on deposit at your bank."
- The vostro account is held in the currency of the country where the money is deposited**. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The primary purpose of the Vostro and Nostro accounts is to facilitate international trade and settlements. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

53. (b)

Explanation:

- NIIF is a government-backed entity established to provide long-term capital to the country's infrastructure sector. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Indian government has a 49% stake in NIIF with the rest held by foreign and domestic investors.
- With the Centre's significant stake, NIIF is considered India's quasi-sovereign wealth fund.
- For the balance 51%, NIIF solicits investments from **large global institutional investors** such as ADIA, Temasek, Ontario Teachers and Australian Super, multi-laterals such as AIIB and Indian domestic financial institutions such as HDFC, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis Bank and ICICI Bank. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

NIIF manages capital invested currently through three funds:

- **NIIF Master Fund:** Focuses on core infrastructure and operating assets. It is the largest infrastructure fund in India with commitments of over US$1.8 billion and a co-investment pool of US$2.6 billion. It has a target size of US$2.1 billion.
- **NIIF Fund of Funds:** It invests in funds managed by third-party managers in infrastructure and associated sectors. It has commitments of US$600 million with a target size of US$1 billion
- **NIIF Strategic Opportunities Fund:** It invests and develops large-scale businesses and greenfield projects that are of strategic importance to the country. It has a target size of US$3 billion.

Hence statement (3) is correct.

54. (b)

Explanation:

- Internationalisation of the rupee is a process that involves increasing use of the local currency in cross-border transactions.
- The dollar accounts for 88.3% of global foreign exchange market turnover, followed by the euro, Japanese Yen and Pound Sterling; the rupee accounts for **a mere 1.7%**, underlining the need for pushing the currency much farther **to get an international tag. Hence, statement (I) and (II) are correct and statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of statement (I).**
- Use of Rupee in cross-border transactions mitigates currency risk for Indian business.
- Protection from currency volatility not only reduces cost of doing business, it also enables better growth of business, improving the chances for Indian business to grow globally.
- It reduces the need for holding foreign exchange reserves. While reserves help manage exchange rate volatility and project external stability, they impose a cost on the economy

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- As far as the rupee is concerned, it is fully convertible in the current account, but partially in the capital account.

55. (a)

Explanation:

- **The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)** were established in 1975 under the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated on 26th September 1975 and Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 with a view to developing the rural economy. They were set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Narasimham Working Group (1975). **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- RRBs were established for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas, credit and other facilities, particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.
- The RRBs are required to provide 75% of their total credit as priority sector lending. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The equity of a regional rural bank is held by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the Sponsor Bank in the proportion of 50:15:35. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

56. (c)

Explanation:

- Recently, the US secretary of treasury has pushed for "friendshoring" to diversify trade away from countries that are present at geopolitical risk. **Hence option (c) is correct.**
- **Allyshoring is a strategy where a country sources the raw materials, components and even manufactured goods from countries that share its values.** The dependence on the countries considered a "threat" to the stability of the supply chains is slowly reduced.
- It is also called "friendshoring".
- For the US, Russia has long presented itself as a reliable energy partner, but in the Ukraine war, it has weaponized the gas against the people of Europe. It's an example of how malicious actors can use their market positions to try to achieve political leverage or disrupt trade for their own gain.
- Friend-shoring or ally-shoring has become a means for the US to influence firms to move their sourcing and manufacturing sites to friendly shores—often back to the same shores in the case of the US.
- The purpose of Frienshoring is to insulate countries' supply chains from less like-minded nations, such as China in case of the US.

57. (c)

Explanation:

- GM Mustard is a Herbicide Tolerant (HT) mustard variety that has undergone genetic modification. Herbicide tolerant crops are designed to tolerate specific broad-spectrum herbicides, which kill the surrounding weeds, but leave the cultivated crop intact. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- It has two alien genes— "barnase" and "barstar" – isolated from a soil bacterium called Bacillus, amyloliquefaciens. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It enables the breeding of high-yielding commercial mustard hybrids. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- At present, Cotton is the only GM crop allowed for cultivation in India.
- India produces only 8.5-9 million tonnes (mt) of edible oil annually while it imports 14-14.5 mt which entailed a record foreign exchange outgo of USD 18.99 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022. Further, GM mustard would make **India self-reliant in oil production and help in saving forex. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

58. (b)

Explanation:

- Recently, Prime Minister of India gifted a **'Patan Patola'** scarf to the Prime Minister of Italy at the G20 summit.
- Patola is a double ikat woven fabric, usually made from **silk in Patan (North Gujarat).** Ikat is a method of tie-dyeing the warp or weft before the cloth is woven. It received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2013. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The ancient art of double ikat or Patola woven in pure silk dates back to the 11th century
- Paintings in Ajanta caves resemble the tie-dye technique of patola. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It is made by very intricate and difficult technique of Tie dyeing and Knot dyeing, popularly known as 'Bandhani Process'. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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59. (b)

Explanation:

- Young India was an English weekly journal, started by Mahatma Gandhi. It was in circulation from 1919-1931. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- Gandhi started this journal during his stay at the Sabarmati Ashram, situated on the banks of the river Sabarmati in the Ahmedabad district of Gujarat.
- The Young India journal was instrumental in cultivating the seeds of ideas that became the driving force of the Indian Independence Movement.
- Its columns consisted of discussions relating to non-violence, truth and justice.
- Incidentally, in 1922 Gandhi faced trial and was arrested under the sedition law for articles published in this journal.
- Writing in the journal 'Young India' in 1931, Gandhiji said, "I cannot possibly bear the idea that a man who has got wealth should have the vote, but that a man who has got character but no wealth or literacy should have no vote, or that a man who works honestly by the sweat of his brow day in and day out should not have the vote for the crime of being a poor man…"

60. (b)

Explanation:

- The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages. In some states, a village meeting is held for each village.
- Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Gram Sabha meeting begins with the Panchayat President (who is also called the Sarpanch) and the members of the Panchayat (the Panchs) presenting a plan.
- Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e. smaller areas. Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch). All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President. The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayat is elected for **five years.**
- The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible. It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people. It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.
- The Gram Panchayat has a secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. **This person is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.** The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of proceedings. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

61. (c)

Explanation:

- The **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act** brought in a **10%** reservation for Economically Weaker Sections **(EWS)** of society other than Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes for admission to central government and private educational institutions and recruitment in central government jobs. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **Article 15(6)** and **16(6)** of the Indian Constitution were added through the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. They provide for the advancement of economically weaker sections (EWS) of society in matters of education and public employment. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Article 15(6) states that the State can make special provisions for the advancement of any economically weaker section of citizens, including reservations in educational institutions. This provision is in addition to the existing reservations for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes. Additionally, the state is permitted to make a provision for the reservation of up to **10% of seats for these sections when it comes to admission to educational institutions, including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state. Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- Similarly, Article 16(6) allows the State to make provisions for reservations in initial appointments to public posts in favor of economically weaker sections of citizens. This provision is in addition to the existing reservations for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes.

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- The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act empowered both the Union and state governments to provide reservations for EWS section. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

62. (b)

Explanation:

- The New Pension Scheme is a **voluntary, defined contribution retirement savings scheme** designed to enable the subscribers to make optimum decisions regarding their future through systematic savings during their working life. NPS is being implemented and regulated by (Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority) PFRDA in the country. National Pension System Trust (NPST) established by PFRDA is the registered owner of all assets under NPS.
- **It is a participatory scheme, where employees contribute to their pension corpus from their salaries, with matching contributions from the government.** The funds are then invested in earmarked investment schemes through Pension Fund Managers. In this NPS, those employed by the government contribute 10% of their basic salary to NPS, while their employers contribute up to 14%.

Issues with the NPS:

- Unlike the Old Pension System, the NPS requires employees to deposit 10% of the basic pay, along with the dearness allowance.
- There is no General Provident Fund (GPF) advantage, and the amount of pension is not fixed.
- The major issue with the scheme is that it is market-linked and return-based. In simple terms, the payout is uncertain. **Hence, statement (I) and statement (II) are correct, but statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation of statement (I).**

63. (a)

Explanation:

- National Unity Day is celebrated every year on **31st October** to commemorate the birth anniversary of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.** It is also known as **Rastriya Ekta Diwas.**
- The reason behind the celebration of this day is to **make people aware of the ideas of staying together and uplifting society.**
- It was celebrated for the **first time in 2014.**
- Several events are organized on this day like 'Run for Unity' - a nationwide marathon to increase awareness about the contribution of Sardar Patel to national integrity, national unity pledge, etc.
- In 2018, the Government of India unveiled the **'Statue of Unity'** in Gujarat to mark the 143rd birth anniversary of Sardar Patel.
- The **Statue of Unity is the tallest statue in the world.** At 182 meters, it is 23 meters taller than **China's Spring Temple Buddha statue** and almost double the height of the **Statue of Liberty** (93 meters tall) in the US.
- In January 2020, it was added to the **'Eight Wonders' of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Hence, statement (I) and (II) are correct and statement (II) is the correct explanation of statement (I).**

64. (b)

Explanation:

- The Ninth Schedule was indeed added to the Indian Constitution to protect certain laws from judicial review, but it was primarily intended to protect laws from being challenged on **the grounds of violating fundamental rights. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- To ensure that agrarian reform legislation did not run into heavy weather, the legislature amended the Constitution in the year 1951 which inserted **Ninth Schedule** during the tenure of Prime Minister Pt. **Jawahar Lal Nehru.** The Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts.
- **Article 31-B** was inserted by the **First Constitutional (Amendment) Act** 1951 which states that without prejudiced to the generality of the provisions contained in Article 31-A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provisions is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by , any provisions of this part, and notwithstanding any judgment , decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- **Currently, not all laws placed in the Ninth Schedule are immune from judicial scrutiny.** The Supreme Court, in various judgments, has held that laws placed in the Ninth Schedule can be reviewed if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

65. (b)

Explanation:

- Recently, the Australian Parliament approved the India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (Ind-Aus ECTA).
- **It is the first Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that India has signed with a major developed country in over a decade. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Agreement encompasses cooperation across the entire gamut of bilateral economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries, and covers areas like: **Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Dispute Settlement,** Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Customs Procedures. Pharmaceutical products, and Cooperation in other Areas. **Hence, statement (2) is correct and statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- ECTA provides an institutional mechanism to encourage and improve trade between the two countries. The ECTA between India and Australia covers almost all the tariff lines dealt in by India and Australia respectively.
- India will benefit from preferential market access provided by Australia on 100% of its tariff lines. This includes all the labor-intensive sectors of export interest to India such as Gems and jewelry, textiles, leather, footwear and furniture etc.
- India will be offering preferential access to Australia on over 70% of its tariff lines, including lines of export interest to Australia which are primarily raw materials and intermediaries such as coal, mineral ores and wines etc.

66. (b)

Explanation:

Constitution is the **supreme law** that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government. A constitution does many things -

- **First,** it **generates a degree of trust** and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- **Second,** it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Third,** it **lays down limits on the powers of the government** and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- **Fourth,** it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- All **countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic.** But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions. After the War of Independence against Great Britain, the Americans gave themselves a constitution. However it is not necessary that it will always have a written constitution, e.g., Britain have no written constitution but it is a democracy. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

67. (b)

Explanation:

- **Somnath Lahiri** (1901-1984) was born in West Bengal. He was a writer and editor. **Leader of the Communist Party of India.** Later: Member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly. **B.R. Ambedkar was Law minister in first cabinet post independence. Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **H. C. Mookherjee** (1887-1956) was born in Bengal. He was the **vice-chairman of the Constituent Assembly.** Reputed author and educationist. Congress leader. Member of All India Christian Council and Bengal Legislative Assembly. Later: Governor of West Bengal. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Jaipal Singh** (1903-1970) born in Jharkhand. He was a sportsman and educationist. Captain of the first national Hockey team. **Founder President of Adivasi Maha Sabha.** Later: founder of Jharkhand Party. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

68. (d)

Explanation:

- The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in **1979.** It was headed by **B.P. Mandal.** Hence it was popularly called the Mandal Commission. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

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- It was asked to determine the criteria to **identify the socially and educationally backward classes** in India and recommend steps to be taken for their advancement. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **Commission gave its Report in 1980** and made many recommendations. One of these was that **27 per cent of government jobs be reserved** for the socially and educationally backward classes. The Report and recommendations were discussed in the Parliament.
- Implementation of Mandal Commission by the government resulted in a widespread protest where students committed self-immolation in protest.
- The implementation was finally challenged in **Indra Sawhney vs Union of India case.**
- The court held that the **reservation must be in the four walls of 50% cap** and **should not be extended in promotions.**

69. (c)

Explanation:

- Just because we claim something it does not become our right. It must be recognised by the society we live in. **Rights acquire meaning only in society.** When fellow citizens or the government do not respect these rights, we call it violation or infringement of our rights.
- In such circumstances citizens can approach courts to protect their rights. So, if we want to call any claim a right, it has to have these **three qualities.** Rights are reasonable claims of persons recognised by society and sanctioned by law.
- Many rights are **enforceable against individuals.** For instance, the Constitution abolishes untouchability and also prohibits beggar. These provisions act as a **check both on state action as well as the action of private individuals.** So, a right is not necessarily always against the government.

Hence, option (c) is correct.

70. (a)

Explanation:

- The Constitution makers were worried that in an **open electoral competition,** certain **weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected** to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies. If that happens, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population. That would make our democracy less representative and less democratic.
- To tackle this, the constitution provides for specific representation through reservation of seats for **SCs and STs in the Parliament** and in the **State Legislative Assemblies respectively. Article 330** of the Indian Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Article 80** states that the members of the Rajya Sabha are to be elected by members of state assemblies will elect Rajya Sabha MPs through single transferable vote. This system cannot accommodate reserving seats for a particular group. So, Rajya Sabha does not have reservations for SCs/STs. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Rajya Sabha is **not subject to dissolution;** one-third of its members retire every second year. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

71. (b)

Explanation:

- There are **15 members** in the security council of the United Nations. **5 of them are permanent** and **10 are non-permanent members. Hence, statement (1) and (2) are correct.**
- Non-permanent members are elected by the general assembly for a **2-year term. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **Five permanent members:** China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and **current ten non-permanent members** elected for **two-year terms** by the General Assembly (with end of term year): Albania (2023), Brazil (2023), Ecuador (2024), Gabon (2023), Ghana (2023), Japan (2024), Malta (2024), Mozambique (2024), Switzerland (2024) and United Arab Emirates (2023). **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

72. (a)

Explanation:

- ICJ was established in 1945 by the United Nations charter and started working in April 1946. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, situated at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands).
- Unlike the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York (USA).

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- It settles legal disputes between States and gives advisory opinions in accordance with international law, on legal questions referred to it by authorized United Nations organs and specialized agencies.
- It has 193 state parties and current President is Joan E. Donoghue.
- The Court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. These organs vote simultaneously but separately. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- To be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of the votes in both bodies.
- ICJ is assisted by a Registry, its administrative organ. Its official languages are **English** and **French. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

73. (b)

Explanation:

Total Revolution:

- Against Indira Gandhi Regime as she was found guilty of violating electoral laws by the Allahabad High Court. Jai Prakash Narayan advocated a program of social transformation which he termed 'Sampoorna Kranti' (total revolution) in 1974 against corruption in public life.
- Total Revolution has seven component revolutions, namely- political, social, economic, cultural, ideological or intellectual, educational and spiritual. The objective was to bring in a change in the existing society that is in tune with the ideals of the Sarvodaya. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**

Naxalbari movement:

- In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in Naxalbari police station area of west Bengal under leadership of CPI-MARXIST.
- In 1969 they broke off from the CPI(M) and a new party, the Communist party (Marxist-Leninist) was formed under leadership of Charu Majumdar. It decided to adopt a strategy of protracted guerrilla warfare in order to lead a revolution. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**

Garibi Hatao:

- Garibi Hatao Desh Bachao ("Remove poverty, save the country") was the theme and slogan of Indira Gandhi's election campaign.
- In the elections of 1971 Congress had given the slogan of Garibi Hatao (remove poverty). **Hence, pair (3) is not correctly matched.**

Dravidian movement:

- The Dravidian movement led to the formation of Dravidar kazhagam under the leadership of Tamil social reformer E.V. Ramasami 'Periyar'.
- The organization strongly opposed the brahmin dominance and affirmed regional pride against the political, economic and cultural dominance of the North. **Hence, pair (4) is not correctly matched.**

74. (b)

Explanation:

Reorganization of states:

- 1960: Bombay state split into Maharashtra and Gujarat. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- 1963: Nagaland carved out of Assam
- 1966: Haryana and Himachal Pradesh carved out of Punjab state**. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- 1972: Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura were formed
- 1975: Sikkim became part of Indian union
- 1987: Goa and Arunachal Pradesh became states (earlier these were Union Territories). **Hence, pair (4) is not correctly matched.**
- 2000: Uttarakhand (out of Uttar Pradesh), Jharkhand (out of Bihar) and Chhattisgarh (out of Madhya Pradesh) were formed. **Hence, pair (3) is not correctly matched.**
- Telangana (out of Andhra Pradesh), when it was eventually created in 2014, became India's 29th state.

75. (b)

Explanation:

Plan	Year	Feature
Second Five-year Plan	1956-1961	The Nehru-Mahalanobis model was adopted. Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. The Industrial Policy of 1956 accepted the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society as the goal of economic policy. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**

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Fourth Five-year Plan	1969-1974	'Growth with stability' and progressive achievement of self-reliance were the stated objectives. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
Sixth Five-year Plan	1980-1985	Direct attacks on the problem of poverty by creating conditions of an expanding economy were the main target for this plan. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
Eighth Five-year Plan	1992-1997	Rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sectors, and the manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade and current account deficit were the stated objectives. **Hence, pair (4) is correctly matched.**

76. (c)

Explanation:

- The CPI was launched in Tashkent on 17 October 1920. In the first general election, CPI won 16 seats and emerged as the largest opposition party. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The party's support was more concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala.
- **A.K. Gopalan, S.A. Dange, EMS Namboodiripad, P.C. Joshi, Ajay Ghosh** and **P. Sundarraya** were among the notable leaders of the CPI. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It demanded social equality for women, suffrage for all adults, the nationalization of privately owned enterprises, land reforms, social justice for the lower castes, and the right to protest through demonstrations and strikes.

77. (c)

Explanation:

- The World bank was created during the Second World War in 1944. Created in 1944 to help rebuild Europe after World War II. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Its activities are focused on developing countries. It works for human development, agriculture and rural development, environment protection, infrastructure and governance.
- Together, IBRD and IDA form the World Bank, which provides financing, policy advice, and technical assistance to governments of developing countries.
- IDA focuses on the world's poorest countries, while IBRD assists middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries. They work closely with all institutions of the World Bank Group and the public and private sectors in developing countries to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. Its five institutions share a commitment to reducing poverty, increasing shared prosperity, and promoting sustainable development.

78. (b)

Explanation:

- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the 'Earth Summit', was held in **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,** from 3-14 June 1992. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- This global conference, held on the 20th anniversary of the first Human Environment Conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, brought together political leaders, diplomats, scientists, representatives of the media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 179 countries for a massive effort to focus on the impact of human socio-economic activities on the environment.
- The 'Earth Summit' had many great achievements: the Rio Declaration and its 27 universal principles, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity; and the Declaration on the principles of forest management. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Agenda 21 is non-binding action plan of the UN with regard to sustainable development. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

79. (c)

Explanation:

Right to Constitutional Remedies:

- Dr. Ambedkar considered the right to constitutional remedies as 'heart and soul of the constitution'. It is so because this right gives a citizen the right to approach a High Court or the Supreme Court to get any of the fundamental rights restored in case of their violation.

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The Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights. The courts can issue various special orders known as writs.

Mandamus:

- This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and thereby is infringing on the rights of an individual.
- It is a command issued by court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal, or government for the same purpose. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The writ of mandamus cannot be issued
  - (a) Against a private individual or body
  - (b) To enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force.
  - (c) When the duty is discretionary and not contractionary.
  - (d) To enforce a contractual obligation.
  - (e) Against president of India or the state governor.
  - (f) Against the chief justice of a high court.

80. (c)

Explanation:

Equality in Indian democracy:

- The Indian Constitution **recognises every person as equal.**
- This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.
- This recognition of equality includes that **every person is equal before the law.**
- This means that every person, from the President of the country to a domestic worker, **has to obey the same laws. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **No person can be discriminated against** based on their religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Every person has access to all public places** including playgrounds, hotels, shops and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads and bathing ghats. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

81. (c)

Explanation:

Central Government:

- At the Centre level, the **executive comprises the President, Vice- President, Prime Minister, Council of ministers and the Attorney General of India.**
- The **President is the head** of the Indian State.

State Government:

- At the State level, the executive comprises the **Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers and Advocate General of the state.**
- The **Head of the State is the Governor.**
- The most important variation here is that the Governor of the State **appointed by the President (on the advice of the central government). Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **She/He ensures that the State Government works within the rules and regulations of the Constitution. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

82. (b)

Explanation:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDGs	Goals
01	No Poverty
02	Zero Hunger
03	Good Health and Well- being
04	Quality Education
05	Gender Equality
06	Clean Water and Sanitation
07	Affordable and Clean Energy
08	Decent Work and Economic Growth
09	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10	Reduced Inequalities
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
12	Responsible Consumption and Production
13	Climate Action
14	Life Below Water
15	Life on Land
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17	Partnerships for the Goals

Hence, option (b) is correct.

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83. (a)

Explanation:

- **Double-burden:** Literally means a double load. This term is commonly used to describe the women's work situation. It has emerged from a recognition that women typically **labour both inside the home (housework) and outside. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- **Care-giving:** Caregiving refers to a **range of tasks related to looking after and nurturing.** Besides physical tasks, they also involve a strong emotional aspect.
- **De-valued:** When **someone is not given due recognition for a task or job** they have done, **they can feel de-valued.** For example, if a boy has put in a lot of effort into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not say anything about this, then the boy may feel de-valued.
- **Glass ceiling:** It is a colloquial term for the **social barrier preventing women from being promoted to top jobs in management. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

84. (d)

Explanation:

Rashsundari Devi (1800-1890):

- She was born in **West Bengal.**
- At the age of 60, she wrote her **autobiography in Bangla, titled Amar Jiban. Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- It is the **first known autobiography written by an Indian woman.**

Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (1880-1932):

- **Commonly known as Begum Rokeya,** was a prominent Bengali feminist thinker and activist, for Muslim girls from East Bengal.
- She was stopped from learning Bangla and English.
- Rokeya learnt to read and write Bangla and English with the support of her elder brother and an elder sister.
- She went on to become a writer. She wrote a remarkable story **titled Sultana's Dream in 1905. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**

Omprakash Valmiki (1950-2013):

- He is a famous **Dalit writer.**
- His autobiography is **titled as Joothan. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

85. (d)

Explanation:

- According to the Constitution, there are **three organs of government.**
- These are the **legislature, the executive and the judiciary.**
- The legislature refers to the **elected representatives.**
- The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for **implementing laws and running the government.**
- The judiciary refers to the system of courts in the country.
- In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of government, **the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Hence, statement (I) is NOT correct.**
- Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government and this ensures the balance of power amongst all three**. Hence, statement (II) is correct.**

86. (d)

Explanation:

- When violence is **rooted in the very structure of society** it is known as **Structural violence.** However, it differs from war, riot, massacre, assassination and other forms of physical violence. The examples of structural violence are many -
  - Untouchability
  - Female infanticide and feticide
  - Gender discrimination of any form
  - Racism and communalism
  - Imperialism and colonialism
  - Sexual harassment at workplace
  - Caste discrimination
  - Low wages and pathetic work conditions
  - Patriarchy
- Therefore, war and missile attacks are not a form of structural violence but a form of physical violence**. Hence, option (d) is correct.**

87. (c)

Explanation:

- HDI is annually brought out by UNDP. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures key dimensions of human development. The three key dimensions are:

Dimension	Feature
1. A long and healthy life	Measured by **life expectancy**

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2. Access to education	Measured by **expected year of schooling** at school entry age and **mean year of schooling** of adult population.
3. Decent standard of living	Measured by **gross national income per capita** adjusted for price level of the country.

- Gross domestic product per capita is not used in measurement of HDI. **Hence option (c) is correct.**

88. (c)

Explanation:

Mid-Day Meal Scheme:

- It is one of the steps taken by the government to ensure equality and education in the schools. It was introduced in **all government elementary schools** to provide children with cooked lunch.
- **Tamil Nadu** was the first state in India to introduce this scheme. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**
- In **2001,** the Supreme Court asked all state governments to begin this programme in their schools within six months.

Positive effects:

- More poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school.
- This programme has also helped reduce caste prejudices because children of all castes in the school eat this meal together, and in quite a few places, Dalit women have been employed to cook the meal.
- The midday meal programme also helps reduce the hunger of poor students who often come to school and cannot concentrate because their stomachs are empty.
- This programme will increase equality of opportunity for children and working Dalits. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- The programme is renamed as **PM Poshan Shakti Nirman or PM Poshan in 2021. Hence statement (2) is correct.**

89. (c)

Explanation:

- **Article 47:** It is a part of the Directive Principles of State policy enumerated in Part IV of the Indian constitution.
- According to it, it is the **duty of the State** to **raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.**
- The State shall regard raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and improving public health as among its primary duties.
- The State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, which are injurious to health except for medicinal purposes. **Hence option (c) is correct.**

90. (c)

Explanation:

- Constitution **limits the power of government** in many ways.
- The most **common way of limiting the power of government is to specify certain fundamental rights** that citizens possess and which no government can ever be allowed to violate.
- Citizens will be protected from being arrested arbitrarily. This is one basic limitation upon the power of government. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **The constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.**
- This means the **people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.**
- One has many sets of identities that exists prior to the constitution.
- But by agreeing to certain basic norms and principles one constitutes one's basic **political identity.**
- The constitution **sets authoritative constraints** upon what one may or may not do.
- It defines the fundamental values that we may not trespass. So, the constitution also gives one a **moral identity**. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

91. (a)

Explanation:

- **Right against exploitation: Article 23 and 24** of the Indian Constitution deals with the right against exploitation.
- **Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar** (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour e.g., devadasis and prostitution.
- **Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine or other hazardous activities** like construction work or railways.

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- **Right to equality (Article 14-18):** Equality before law, Equal protection of laws, Prohibition on discrimination on ground of religion, Equal access to shops, bathing ghats, hotels etc. Equality of opportunity in employment, Abolition of titles, **Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).**
- **Right to Freedom (Article 19-22):** Right to speech and expression, assemble peacefully, Form association, move freely throughout the territory of India, reside and settle in any part of India Practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. Right to life and liberty; **Rights of the accused and convicts.**
- Therefore, **abolition of untouchability and rights of the accused and convicts are not mentioned in the right against exploitation of the Indian Constitution. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

92. (a)

Explanation:

- Recognising that **Muslims in India were lagging behind in terms of various development indicators,** the government set up a high-level committee in 2005. **Chaired by Justice Rajinder Sachar,** the committee examined the social, economic and educational status of the **Muslim community** in India.
- The report discusses in detail the marginalisation of this community. It suggests that on a range of **social, economic** and **educational indicators,** the situation of the Muslim community is comparable to that of other marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- For example, according to the report the average years of schooling for Muslim children between the ages of 7-16 is much lower than that of other socio religious communities. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

93. (a)

Explanation:

- **The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** is composed of a **chairman and five members** - a former chief justice of the Supreme Court of India or a former judge of the Supreme Court, a former or serving chief justice of a High Court and two other members who have knowledge and practical experience in matters relating to human rights.
- **NHRC's functions** include **inquiry at its own initiative (suo moto) or on a petition** presented to it by a victim into complaint of violation of human rights; visit to jails to study the condition of the inmates; undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights etc. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The commission receives complaints in thousands every year. These relate to **custodial death, custodial rape, disappearances, police excesses, failure in taking action, indignity to women etc.** Its most significant intervention has been on disappeared youth in Punjab and investigation and trial of Gujarat riot cases where its intervention proved effective.
- **NHRC does not have the power of prosecution.** It can **merely make recommendations** to the government or recommend to the courts to initiate proceedings based on the inquiry that it conducts. **Hence statement 2 is NOT correct.**

94. (c)

Explanation:

- When the President thinks that the advice has certain flaws or legal lacunae the **President** can send back the advice given by the **Council of Ministers** and ask the Council to reconsider the decision. **In doing this, the President acts on his/her own discretion.**
- Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice. **Hence statement (1) is correct.**
- The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament.
- The **President can send the bill back to the Parliament asking it to reconsider the bill.** This 'veto' power is limited because, if the Parliament passes the same bill again and sends it back to the President, then, the President has to give assent to that bill.
- However, **there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must send the bill back for reconsideration.** This means that the President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. This gives the President an informal power to use the veto in a very effective manner. This is sometimes referred to as **'pocket veto'. Hence statement (2) is correct.**

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- Then, the third kind of discretion arises more out of political circumstances. Formally, the **President appoints the Prime Minister.** Normally, in the parliamentary system, a leader who has the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha would be appointed as Prime Minister and the question of discretion would not arise.
- In a situation when after an election, **no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha (Hung Parliament).** Now, the **President has to decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister.** In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can form and run the government. **Hence statement (3) is correct.**

95. (b)

Explanation:

- Jurisdiction is the **authority given to a body like a court to administer justice within a defined field.** The Supreme Court in India has three types of jurisdictions **- original, appellate, writ and advisory.**
- In the following cases, the Supreme Court (SC) has an **Exclusive original jurisdiction:** Dispute involving **Centre and one or more states or Centre and any states on one side and one or more states on the other or two or more states.**
- A **dispute involving a citizen is not covered** under the exclusive original jurisdiction because a citizen can approach High courts and other lower courts for the same. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

This jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to:

- A dispute arising out of any **pre-Constitution treaty,** agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- A dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, etc., which specifically provides that the said jurisdiction does not extend to such a dispute.
- **Inter-state water disputes.** Matters referred to the **Finance Commission.** Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.
- **Ordinary dispute of Commercial nature** between the Centre and the states. Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre.

96. (c)

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court in the **early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice.**
- It allowed **any individual or organisation to file a PIL** in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The legal process was greatly simplified and even **a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on many issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions Bonded Labour matter, Neglected Children, Non-payment of minimum wages to workers, exploitation of casual workers, Atrocities on women, Environmental pollution and disturbance of ecological balance, Food adulteration, Maintenance of heritage and culture and so on.
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India:** A **Public Interest Litigation ws brought against Ganga water pollution** so as to **prevent any further pollution of Ganga water.** Supreme Court held that petitioner although not a riparian owner is entitled to move the court for the enforcement of statutory provisions, as he is the person interested in protecting the lives of the people who make use of Ganga water. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

97. (d)

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court of India has laid down **specific requirements and procedures that the police and other agencies must follow for the arrest, detention and interrogation of any person.** These are known as the **D.K. Basu Guidelines.**

These guidelines include:

- The police officials who carry out the arrest or interrogation should wear clear, accurate and visible identification and name tags with their designations.
- A memo of arrest should be prepared at the time of arrest and should include the time and date of arrest. It should also be attested by at least one witness who could include a family member of the person arrested. The arrest memo should be counter-signed by the person arrested.
- The person arrested, detained or being interrogated has a right to inform a relative, friend or well-wisher.
- When a friend or relative lives outside the district, the time, place of arrest and venue of custody must be notified by police within 8 to 12 hours after arrest. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

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98. (b)

Explanation:

- It is with the **registration of an FIR that the police can begin their investigations into a crime. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The law states that it is **compulsory for an officer in charge of a police station to register** an FIR whenever a person gives information about a **cognizable offence. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- This information can be given to the police either orally or in writing.
- The FIR usually mentions the date, time and place of the offence, details the basic facts of the offence, including a description of the events.
- **If known, the identity of the accused persons and witnesses is also mentioned.** The FIR also states the name and address of the complainant. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- There is a prescribed form in which the police register an FIR, and it is signed by the complainant.
- **The complainant also has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police. Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- **Cognizable Offence:** A cognizable offence (like kidnapping, rape, murder etc.) is one in which the police may arrest a person without warrant. They are authorised to start investigation into a cognizable case on their own and do not require any orders from the court to do so.
- **Non-cognizable Offence:** A non-cognizable offence (like, cheating, defamation etc.) is an offence in which a police officer has no authority to arrest without warrant. **The police cannot investigate such an offence without the court's permission. In case of non-cognizable offences, an FIR under Section 155 of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) is registered.**
- **Section 155 of Cr.P.C.** states that the police don't have any legal authority to record an FIR regarding any non-cognizable offence, unless they have obtained permission from the magistrate for it.

99. (c)

Explanation:

- In court, it is the **Public Prosecutor who represents the interests of the State. Hence, option (1) is correct.**
- The role of the Prosecutor begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the chargesheet in the court.
- He/she has no role to play in the investigation. **Hence, option (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **Prosecutor must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State. Hence, option (4) is correct.**
- As an officer of the court, it is his/ her duty to act impartially and **present the full and material facts, witnesses and evidence** before the court to enable the court to decide the case. **Hence, option (3) is correct.**

100. (b)

Explanation:

- The CVC was set up by the Government in 1964 on the recommendations of the **Committee on Prevention of Corruption,** headed by **Shri K. Santhanam. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In 2003, the Parliament enacted the **Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003** conferring **statutory status on the CVC. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The CVC is not controlled by any Ministry/Department. It is an **independent body which is only responsible to Parliament.**
- It is empowered to inquire into **offences** alleged to have been committed under the **Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988** by certain categories of public servants. **However, it is not established by Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.**
- CVC's Power of Jurisdiction is derived from Acts-
  - CVC Act 2003
  - The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
  - The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
  - Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act (2013) amended the both the CVC Act and the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (1946) and made some changes such as
  - **The Director of Prosecution of CBI is appointed by Central Government on the recommendation of the CVC. Hence statement (3) is correct.**
  - The CVC is the chairperson and two other vigilance commissioners along with secretaries of M/o Home Affairs and D/o Personnel and Training are the members of the selection committee to the posts of the level of SP and above in the CBI except Director of CBI.

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